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A WINTER TWILIGHT'S MEMORY.

BY W. W. STORK.

Once more I stand beneath this spreading beech,
Where talking, dreaming, loving, we have lain,
So many a happy day.
Now thou art gone beyond thought's utmost reach,
Beyond the joy we knew, the love, the pain,
Out on the dim, dark way.

The problem is resolved for thee, but I,
Crushed, questioning, despairing, still remain,
And nothing thou wilt say.
Is love so weak thou dost not heed my cry?
Is memory so vanishing, so vain,
That death wipes all away?

Oh, cruel secret, wilt thou ne'er be told?
Oh, torturing Nature that was once a bliss
Vouchsafed in love to us,
Why hast thou kept those joys of old,
Those hours and days of vanished happiness,
To sting me with them thus?

Let me forget! oh, blind these eyes that look
Forever backward to that happy past,
Behind her grave that lies!
Oh, hold not up that sad, pathetic book
Of love's sweet records! In that grave be cast
Those torturing memories.

Let me forget? Ah! how can I forget?
And what were life without that tender pain,
So deep, and oh, so sad?
No: rather let these sorrowing eyes be wet
With endless, useless tears, than e'er again
With heartless smiles be glad!

The blast among the moaning branches grieves,
And frozen is the laughter of the brook—
Death on the cold earth lies,
All fallen are my joys, like these gaud leaves,
Through whose green haunts of song and shimmer shook
Odors and melodies.

—*St. Louis Globe.*

[Written for the Toledo WEEKLY BLADE.]

WHAT John Timpson Cost Oldburgh IN ONE YEAR.

By George Wainwright.

CHAPTER I.

MR. JOHN TIMPSON ESTABLISHES HIMSELF IN OLDBURGH.

Oldburgh was properly named. Smithville, Jonesboro, Brownsville and such names have no earthly significance, except to advertise to the world that Smith, Jones, or Brown, as the case may be, first settled the town, and having no other way to hand their names down to posterity, fastened their patronymics on the villages they began. But Oldburgh, no matter how it got the name, wore it honestly. It was old in every possible sense. It was a delightful New England village, up in the Northern part of the State, which had attained the mature age of a century and a half, and the houses in it could boast of eighty and ninety years, without exaggeration. It was not a sleepy village, either, for, old as it was, it had not passed into senility. It constantly received new life from various sources—its few business men were alive to their own interests, and consequently were of use to their neighbors—for no man can do well for himself in any legitimate business without helping everybody around him—the schools were flourishing, the churches were alive and active—in brief, for an inland town, without any remarkable facilities for growth or development, Oldburgh was as pleasant a place in which to live as could be found anywhere.

It was a moral village. The citizens were, as a rule, well-to-do. They had no paupers to care for, and there had never been a drinking or gambling house in the village. The old men had never countenanced anything of the kind, and the young men, properly educated and untempted, had found healthy amusements which occupied their time without the excitement of rum and rum's surroundings. They were a simple, pleasant set of young men and women. There was not one of the young men who played billiards—cards were not altogether unknown, but they were played, when at all, in houses, in families, without any of the concomitants that make games dangerous.

And it was the ambition of every young man in Oldburgh to have a home of his own, as soon as possible, and so, when they arrived at the proper age, they married each a proper-aged girl of Oldburgh, and started life on their own account in the most pleasant way imaginable.

In short it was a pleasant, quiet, brisk, lively old village in which to live.

Such was Oldburgh March 1, 1872.

* * * * * * *

"I don't know, Mr. Simp—"

"Timpson is my name, sir."

"Excuse me, Mr. Timpson. I don't really know whether I want to rent the store-room or not for such a purpose. You say it is purely for an eating-house, or restaurant, as you call it?"

"Nothing else."

"And you are willing to pay $350 a year?"

"I think I can afford to pay that, sir, but whether I can afford it or not, I will agree to pay it, and pay quarterly in advance."

"It's a great deal of money," mused 'Squire Snedecor, "and the store has been empty a long time, while I need money now more than ever. Charley Latimer and Hester are to be married next year, and expense will attend that." This to himself. "Well, Mr. Timpson, I will take your offer, and you may have it. But there is to be no liquor sold on the premises."

"Well, no. I may keep a little ale, and possibly some wine, for strangers who are here and want it; but the business shall not go into liquors to any particular extent."

"Well, there can be no harm in that, though I don't like it in any shape. But it's a bargain. You may have the store."

And 'Squire Snedecor walked away, leaving Mr. John Timpson standing in the door of the store he had leased, with a pleased expression on a countenance which was anything but a good or honest one.

"A little beer for strangers who may want it! ha! ha!" he chuckled to himself. "I fancy there will be a great many who will want a little wine or beer who are not strangers to Oldburgh, and possibly they may want something besides wine and beer. Does he think I would take his rat-pen just to retail catables? Of course he knows better."

All this passed through Mr. John Timpson's mind—to a part of it he gave audible expression. But John Timpson had no time to waste in soliloquizing. He was a busy man who had a definite purpose in life, which was to make money, and he proposed to make it. So that afternoon carpenters and other artizans were at work in the old store-room, and in a few days there was a great change in it.

Glass in the front with gaily-lettered signs, white-wash, paint and paper, had transformed the dark, dingy old store-room into as light and cheery a place as one could wish. On one side a long counter—back of the counter, glass show-cases, in the show cases all sorts of enticing confectionery, fruit and eatables, and a variety of delicacies for the table, which Mr. John Timpson proposed to sell to the good people of Oldburgh. Half way back, the room was cut off by a partition, say, perhaps, eight feet high, in which was a single door. This partition made a large, pleasant room in the rear, filled with small tables, which tables Mr. Timpson kindly informed 'Squire Snedecor were for persons who wanted meals "or anything of that sort."

In less than a week Mr. Timpson was fully under way, and from the number of people who went in and out, was doing a good, fair business. The young men of Oldburg who formerly had passed the little time they gave to idleness in the village store discussing politics, on the end of upright nail-kegs, found the comfortable chairs of Timpson's so much more easy, his fires so much better kept, and the general arrangement of the place so much more conducive to hilarious talk and "a good time generally," that the old dingy, dark store was deserted by them, and Timpson, every night, had a large per cent. of the young men of the village in his place.

It did not require much time to introduce cards into the back room. Very little. In fact, Charley Latimer, the rattle-brained "good fellow" of the village, remarked the first time he entered the place, the pleasant look of the room and its adaptation to social games.

Charley Latimer was the only young man in the village who had resided abroad any length of time. His father was a manufacturer of not large means, but he had prospered to a degree that made him anxious to forward his son, and so Charley had gone from the school in the village to a college in a neighboring state, where he remained three years. He did not graduate, for the reason, as he gave it out, that he preferred to come home, settle down, marry the pretty Hester Snedecor, to whom he had been engaged since they were children, and get into business, to wasting any more time in the acquiring of knowledge which he could not use in the every-day pursuits of life. But rumors did reach the village that Charley had been a wild boy at school, and that the real reason for his leaving the college was expulsion for a gross offence committed while intoxicated. And the fact that his father always looked grave when the college was mentioned, and never by any possibility referred to it himself, gave the rumor force.

But pretty little Hester Snedecor did not believe the story. Charley had told her it was a lie, and kissed her immediately after, sealing his statement as it were, and she believed that it was a lie, and wondered how people could be so ugly as to originate and circulate such vile stories. She was terribly in love with him.

But whether the story was true or false, Charley Latimer betrayed a knowledge of the things which pertain to dissipation, that made him very popular with the young fellows who were not dissipated only because there were no opportunities, and very unpopular with the young men who were actually virtuous.

Three or four nights after the opening of Mr. Timpson's establishment,—"The Star Saloon," he had christened it, Charley Latimer with three other young men entered its portals. Charley led, John Higgins, Ambrose Morris and Abram Hart followed; Charley with a bustling confidence, the others with a hesitating air, showing that they knew something of the nature of the place, and were a little fearful.

The moment Timpson's eyes fell upon Charley's face he recognized in him the man he had been waiting for, and he stepped up to him confidently.

"Rather good, this," said Charley to his companions, "this is something like. Fruit now, bar presently. Back room, all snug. By the way, Timpson—that is your name, I believe,—you have no objections to a game of cards in the back-room?"

"None at all gentlemen," replied the obliging Timpson; "you can sit at any of these tables, and you will observe there is a bolt on the door, so that you may be entirely private. I have an entrance from behind my counter, and a touch of the bell on the table will bring me in case—"

"What?" inquired Charley with a peculiar look.

"*In case you want anything.*"

And the discreet Timpson having said all that he wanted to say, left the back room.

"Good!" exclaimed Charley, "we have got in this stupid old village, a decent place of resort at last." Now Mr. Timpson we will see what you mean by 'in case you want anything.' I want something when I play."

And he touched the bell and Mr. Timpson appeared.

"What is it gentlemen?"

"Four hot whiskeys and four good cigars."

"No! no!" exclaimed one of them. "Don't order that for me. I really don't want it, for I never drank anything strong."

"But you must take something," replied Charley, shuffling the cards. "Timpson can't keep the house for nothing. What shall it be?"

"Well, I really want nothing, but if I must, give me a glass of—ale," said the first speaker.

And the other two decided to take ale, and the obliging Timpson soon re-appeared with one smoking hot whiskey for Latimer, and three glasses of ale for the others, and four cigars. Then the game commenced and progressed with great hilarity.

Charley Latimer ordered "hot whiskies" one after another—the others drank their ale. The stimulant loosened their tongues to a wonderful degree, they talked as they never talked before.

Ambrose Morris, one of the three who took ale, paused in an interval of the game, his face flushed with the ale he had drank, and puffing smoke from his mouth, said "this was something like. Why didn't some one start such a place as this before?"

And presently Jimmy Treadwell came into the front room, and hearing his voice, Charley Latimer sprang to the door and drawing the bolt invited him in, and he had his glass of ale and cigar, and when Abe Hart, tired of playing, and preferred to be on the cozy lounge which was in the room and smoke, Jimmy took his place.

Eleven o'clock came, and with it the smooth and pleasant Timpson.

"Gentlemen, I prefer to close my house at this hour."

"Nonsense," they all cried, "nonsense, Timpson. Why we are just getting interested in the game, we shan't go for an hour yet."

"It is better to close at this hour for a time, at least. The people might object to my keeping open so late."

Charley Latimer saw the force of the objection, and consented to close the game. As the five went out into the street, Mr. Timpson chuckled.

"This five will bring me all the rest," he said to himself. "It starts well."

And he went to his desk and wrote a letter ordering a large and varied stock of liquors.

The five young men, with cigars in their mouths, and with the unsteady motion resulting from over stimulation, and the loud talk that comes of an incoherent brain, went out into the street under the strong light that flashed from Timpson's windows.

That light was strong enough to show their forms to Squire Snedecor, who had been out till this unusually late hour at the bedside of a sick friend, and at this moment was making his way home on the opposite side of the street.

"John Higgins! Ambrose Morris! Abe Hart! and, merciful Heavens, Charley Latimer! coming out of Timpson's at this hour in the night, with cigars in their mouths, and with staggering steps!" he said to himself. "Timpson! is Timpson keeping a rum shop? Have I rented my store to a rum seller? And Charley Latimer to marry Hester!"

This was the opening of Mr. John Timpson's Star Saloon.

CHAPTER II.

A SIGNIFICANT CONVERSATION.—MR. TIMPSON MAKES TROUBLE IN THE SNEDECOR FAMILY.

Two months passed by and Mr. Timpson prospered beyond his expectations. The original five led into his place by Charley Latimer had grown to more than a hundred, and the number was increasing. Mr. Timpson had thrown off all disguise. The counter in the back-room, which had been put there apparently with no purpose, was now fully stocked, and the bar-keeper with oiled locks now regularly installed. The show of fruit and confectionery in the front was kept up, but no sort of attention was paid to it. Young Higgins, Morris, Hart, Treadwell, and a score of others, could be found in the place at almost any time, and as for Latimer, he made it almost his home, for Latimer had introduced other games beside whist and euchre, into the house. Late at night, after the house was closed to the outside world, a light could be seen streaming through the back window, and, the few who passed through the alley that was back of the building, reported that they heard the rattle of solid substances, and not unfrequently oaths and loud, boisterous, angry words. And the physicians of the village, on getting to their homes at three and four in the morning, observed parties of half-inebriated young men reeling out of the place.

Mr. Timpson and Mr. Timpson's rum had placed their mark on Charley Latimer as plainly as though it had been branded on his face with a hot iron. His face had grown bloated and red, his eyes were bloodshot and rheumy, and his whole appearance showed dissipation of the wildest kind.

Poor Hester Snedecor could not help noticing it, but, timid thing that she was, she dared not speak to him about it except in a very general way. And then Charley would take her in his arms and assure her that while he did occasionally take a glass, and possibly one in a long time a glass too much, it was nothing. It was only what everybody did in the great world, and no harm could result from it. He had no appetite for liquor, he said; he never drank it except as a purely social matter. And when he should be married and settled, he would have no occasion to be so much among men, and it would all end. He would then have a home of his own to go to and stay in, and that would cure everything.

And kissing her on the forehead—for he dare not trust his fetid breath too near her nose—he would leave her comforted and confident, and go—to Timpson's.

In the fourth month of Mr. Timpson's enterprise, his force of habitues was strengthened by one stranger who came to the town professedly as a dentist, and who took an office for that purpose. He made the acquaintance of Latimer very soon, and by him was introduced to the circle at Timpson's. He had an office in the hotel where he boarded, which bore the modest sign, "Maurice Hardy, Dentist," and he displayed a very handsome assortment of dental instruments, but he was so little in his office that it was generally understood that he had means to live on, and cared little for his profession. Indeed, he so gave it out.

But he was very fond of games—so fond of them that when once at the card-table, he was very loath to leave it. He became an immense favorite with the frequenters of Timpson's, for he lost his money with a grace and nonchalance that was charming. For a week he lost quite heavily; the next week he held his own; the next week he was a trifle ahead; then he lost again. He was a great promoter of drink, though he drank but little himself. He had a stomach that did not permit of stimulants. But no one could be more urgent for his friends to drink, and no one could be more liberal in ordering and paying for beverages.

At the beginning of Mr. Hardy's fifth week, Mr. Timpson requested him to stay a minute. He wanted to speak with him.

They were alone, Hardy leaning on the bar in front and Timpson leaning on the bar behind.

"Well?" said Hardy, inquiringly, "what is it?"

"Simply this, Mr. Hardy. I never saw you till a month ago, but I know you as well as though I had slept with you twenty years."

"Ah! indeed!" sneered Hardy. "Well, what of it?"

"Your game won't work, or rather it shall not work. You are a sport—a gambler by trade—I know it, for I have lived among you fellows, and I have watched you. You are now ready to begin to pluck these boys, for you have got them tuned up to the point of heavy play. They believe they can beat you—"

(Hardy smiled a peculiar smile.)

"And are discussing your style. I know what will happen just as well as though it had taken place. It will take you just a month to go through them. All of them hold responsible positions—the most of them are where they have the handling of money not their own. You shall not—"

"I understand you, Timpson," replied Hardy, "but I shall, just the same. The fact is, you want the cleaning out of these youngsters—you want to save these lambs for your own particular shearing. But it can't be. I don't care whether the game is played here or not. I do propose to fleece them—I am a sporting man. I found the game all made to my hand, and rather liking you, intended to let it go on here, for you are making a splendid thing of it. Why, I spend twenty dollars a day in the house myself. But if you cut rusty, good-bye. I shall transfer the game to my own office, and shall put in a side-board and buy my liquors at wholesale instead of retail. It would be cheaper for me and better. If you choose, it may stay where it is. Which shall it be, Timpson?"

"You are a cool hand, Hardy, but I shall trouble you, notwithstanding. I have been at a great deal of labor and expense to start this place and get it running, and I don't intend to close it out soon. If you carry out your idea, a month will explode the mine, and I shall go up in the explosion of a dozen defalcations—and all traceable to me, for I should have to bear the odium of them. I would not be allowed to stay here a day."

"I know it, but how will you stop it?"

"I will tell the boys that you are a professional sport, and warn them against playing with you."

"Pshaw! I thought you knew something—I was mistaken. Why, don't you know that they never would believe a word of it? Haven't they lost and won my money? Every single man of them believes that he can beat me. Every man believes that he knows exactly the value I put upon one pair, two pairs, a flush and a full. They have talked it among themselves, and if you should say a word to them, they would say, 'he a sport! nonsense I can beat him any day.' Ah, no, Timpson, the young player believes in himself. I know it—I was a baby in it, once, myself, and I paid for my education."

Simpson saw that the man understood his position thoroughly, and that his feet were on solid ground. He could not intimidate him or divert him from his purpose.

"It's mighty hard," he remarked, after a minute's silence, "to get a business nicely started and then have it broken up so soon."

"But you can make more out of it if you choose, in the month to come than you could in a year in your own way."

"But I had intended to make it a permanent thing."

"Nonsense. The people of Oldburgh will move on you in less than three months anyhow. You have put your mark on too many of the boys to be permitted to go on any length of time. You can assist me if you choose; and I am willing to be generous. You shall have a liberal per cent. if you do what you can."

"How can I help you?"

"By showing the boys the weak points in my game to give them confidence for high play—that is when the time comes—by keeping them in liquor, without my being compelled to call for it, which, as I can't drink and play at the same time, exposes me to suspicion—in brief, by professing to wish to see me plucked, to keep them squarely up to the mark. Is it war or peace between us?"

"Peace," said Mr. Timpson, "for it is the best I can do."

"They will all be here to-night?"

"All of them."

"Very well." And Mr. Hardy walked out into the street and over to his office. Mr. Timpson stayed in his bar, and as the frequenters of his card tables came in, he spoke to them of Hardy—of the money he had, and of the weak game he played. Mr. Timpson's idea was—and he had seen a great deal of that kind of thing—that all that was necessary to clean Mr. Hardy out was nerve and boldness. Mr. Hardy was reckless and lacked judgment. To Morris, who was book-keeper and cashier of the bank in the village, he said confidentially that if a man of nerve, with two thousand dollars, were to tackle Mr. Hardy, he could make seven thousand—that, too, in no time. And young Morris agreed with him. He had noticed Hardy's play, and was satisfied it was weak.

* * * * * * *

In the meantime there was trouble in the Snedecor family. Charley Latimer had gone up to the house one Sunday afternoon in a state of unmistakable intoxication. There was no disguising the fact—he was not only drunk, but very drunk. He spoke in thick guttural—his attire was awry, his hair was uncombed and unkempt, his breath was a fetid volcano, and his talk was not only incoherent, but profane and blasphemous.

Fortunately Squire Snedecor answered the bell himself. He met the transformed man in the hall, and in an instant the fears of four months were confirmed.

"I wantsh to shee Hesser-er," was his salutation, his body swaying to the wall. "I muss shee Hesser."

"You cannot see Hester to-day," was the old man's reply. "Get out of my house, you drunken brute."

And the 'Squire put his strong hand upon his collar as if to throw him out the door.

"But that won't do," he thought. "It would break his old father's heart to see him in this condition. John!" he shouted.

John, a stout hired man, came at the call.

"Take the key to the barn, put some hay on the floor of the carriage house, and come back and help me take this drunken man to it. Hurry!"

"Mr. Charles, sir!" exclaimed John, in amazement.

"Don't stop. Stay! We must get him out there before the women folks catch sight of him."

By this time Latimer had sank to the floor.

"Take his legs and I'll take his head. We must carry him out at once."

And they did carry him out, and laid him, the heavy-breathing wretch, on straw, and locking the barn securely, left him.

"Poor Hester!" sighed the old man as he looked at her. "Poor Hester!"

He entered the house and bowing his head upon a table, wept bitter tears. A light hand was laid upon his shoulder, and he started up. His daughter was by his side, and in an instant was on his knee with her beautiful arms about his neck, and her sweet face looking up into his.

"Where is Charley, papa?" she asked. "I saw him coming up the road and ran to my room to put on the dress he likes so much. Where is he?"

The old man took her pure face in his hands, and looked at her with his eyes full of tears.

"My child, can you bear a blow—a terrible blow?"

"Father!"

"Listen to me, darling, and be strong. You will never see Charles Latimer again, never! never!"

"Why, father?" gasped the poor girl, her face turning to a ghostly paleness, "is he dead?"

"No, darling; would to God that he were dead!"

"Then, why shall I never see him, again? Oh father, what has happened."

"Listen Hester. Charley Latimer can never see you again, for he is unworthy of you. He would make you miserable—he would embitter your life, and—"

"Father, this is not true, Charley loves me, and he says that when we are married he will—"

"But he will not. He is debased, debauched, and thoroughly dissolute. He is at this minute—"

"Where?"

"In the barn—drunk! You did see him coming up the road—thank Heaven he was so far away that you could not see his condition. I carried him out myself."

"But where in Oldburgh could he get drunk on Sunday?"

"At Timpson's I suppose."

"And where is Timpson's, father? Why is Timpson allowed to make my Charley drunk? Where is this Timpson?"

The old man buried his face in his hands once more. Ah! that question from the heart-broken girl, "Where is Timpson's?" came home closely to him. He did not dare to say to his daughter, "Timpson wanted a room in which to carry on rum selling. For three hundred and fifty dollars a year I furnished him the room and made the business possible in Oldburgh. And I did this knowing that he would use the room for that purpose, and no other."

No he did not dare say this, and so he said nothing.

"It matters not, child, who or where Timpson is. But it is a fact that Charles Latimer—your Charley no longer—is a hopeless drunkard, and a gambler, as well; that he is totally unworthy of you. He must never see you again! You must tear him out of your heart. You must never see him or think of him again.

"I cannot, father—I cannot. If he has become dissolute he can repent and reform. He loves me, and I can win him back to the right. I know I can, and I will. But whether I can or not, I shall share his fate, whatever it is. I have plighted my troth to him—if he is bad I can at least make him less bad."

"Child, you must not talk so. Would you give yourself to a life of misery for one so utterly unworthy of you? Would you break your mother's heart by throwing yourself away on a common drunkard. Would you—"

The sentence was not finished. A neighbor burst into the room, pale and breathless.

"Good Heavens! what is the matter, Adams!"

"A man has been stabbed in a drunk—that is, in a quarrel down town!"

"Where?"

"At Timpson's."

"At Timpson's?"

"Yes, at Timpson's. And—be calm, 'Squire—it was—"

"Great God! who?"

"Your son. He had been drinking with a party there—Latimer was among them, but he left thirty minutes ago—a dispute arose between your George and Tom Marsden; blows were exchanged, and Tom stabbed him."

"My George! drinking!" shrieked Mrs. Snedecor. "*My George!*"

The 'Squire stood stupefied.

At that instant the barn-door, in full view of the hall in which they were standing, was broken open, and Charles Latimer, furious with liquor, appeared, and turned his uncertain steps toward the house. Hester saw him, and sprang out at the door to meet him. She came within reach of him; he raised his clenched hand, with an oath, and struck her to the earth—and with a brutal laugh passed around the house into the street.

"My son George stabbed! my son George drinking! and at Timpson's!"

And the old man fell fainting to the floor.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

OUT AT THE ELBOWS.

The Husband of Queen Isabella Living in Poverty.

It is barely four years since Don Francis de Assisis, consort of Queen Isabella II. of Spain, presided in the most sumptuous apartments of the Royal Palace at Madrid. The royal exchequer was also open to him, and he gratified his expensive tastes by purchasing large numbers of the finest horses in the world, and by acquiring the masterpieces of French and Italian *ebenisteria*, forming in the course of a few years, a little museum of curiously-wrought and exceedingly costly writing-desks, inlaid with pearls and precious stones; easy chairs, upon which ingenious cabinet makers had spent years of assiduous labor; and work-boxes and caskets of surpassing beauty and enormous value.

When the royal family was so summarily expelled from Spain, Queen Isabella had to leave most of her valuables in Madrid; and her unfortunate husband arrived in Bayonne, on his way to Paris, with a few trunks containing little beyond his personal wardrobe. His horses, his diamonds and his above mentioned collection of costly articles had remained in Madrid. The horses were confiscated by the new government for military purposes; what became of his diamonds was never ascertained; and his "museum" was destroyed by the indignant populace when, upon invading the royal palace they found that Don Francis de Assisis had been so reckless as to have placed on a splendid Murillo, in his sitting room, a paper target, at which he had fired numerous shots from an air pistol, almost destroying the superb painting.

Queen Isabella herself had not saved very much money from the sudden shipwreck, and what funds she had at her command, during her first years of exile from Spain, she invested, in great part, in intrigues to regain her lost throne. Little of her money was given to her neglected husband; and, as Don Francis de Assisis had never learned to husband his resources, he was repeatedly sued by his impatient creditors in Paris; and he speedily became so disgusted with life at the French capital that he went, in 1871, shortly before the breaking out of the Franco-German war, to Vienna, and settled there permanently. The Austrian court took no notice of him, and it is known to comparatively few people in Vienna that the man who once sat on the Castillian throne, by the side of the successor of Ferdinand and Isabella and Charles V., lives now in their midst.

His house is a plain, two-story building in one of the deserted streets of Leopold Stadt, and a correspondent of the Pesth Lloyd, who recently visited this representative of fallen and impoverished royalty, gives the following account of an interview with Don Francis:

"I met," he writes, "the husband of ex-Queen Isabella in his salon, a large room, looking out upon a spacious courtyard, which, among other curious things contained a circular bowling alley, such as I had never seen before, and which the ex-King is said to have made with his own hands; a singular shaped aviary filled with eight or ten screeching parrots or cockatoos; and a wooden shed, painted a bright red, which is used as a stable for the only horse now owned by his ex-majesty. Don Francis de Assisis had only one attendant, a young cousin of his with a very long name which I do not remember, and with as haughty a demeanor as if he was still in the Alcazay at Madrid, and not in a cheap house on the banks of the Danube. The bearing and appearance of Isabella's husband, on the other hand, were an agreeable disappointment to us. He is a polished gentleman, with a handsome, melancholy face, large, dreamy eyes, and a very pleasant smile. He spoke to me in very excellent French, and his conversation was both animated and interesting. With great ease and frankness he alluded to the numerous distinguished personages with which he had been brought in contact during his eventful life, and his opinions were remarkable for their shrewdness and utter lack of bitterness. He acknowledged that his exile from Madrid weighed heavily upon him, but he did not express either hope or belief that he would ever return thither. I mentioned Serrano's name, and that was the only occasion when he knit his brows and immediately changed the subject. He was pleased with his life in Vienna, and said he liked the people, because they were so lively and good natured; the only thing that displeased him was the extreme prevalence of beggary, especially genteel beggary, in consequence of which he was overwhelmed, during the first few months after his arrival in Vienna, with calls and letters from impudent mendicants, most of whom pretended to have been reduced from affluence and aristocratic positions by the rapid progress of democracy to indigence. But Don Francis said good humoredly that he had speedily got rid of importunate people, because he had very little to give them.

"Everything about the house, in fact, indicated very plainly that Don Francis lived no longer in the lap of opulence. He, who has once reveled in apartments whose walls were covered with the costliest hangings, and embellished with the master-pieces of Murillo and Valesquez, had now to dwell in very plain rooms, with cheap muslin curtains before the windows, rather common paper on the walls, no pictures whatever and ordinary rosewood furniture.

"It is said that Don Francis de Assisis had not a single book in his apartments in the Royal Palace at Madrid, and that he rarely ever read a newspaper. Be this as it may, I vainly looked for anything literary in his sitting room, where he spends several hours every day, passing the remainder of his time mostly in his workshops, a small room on the upper floor, in which he works as a wood carver and cabinet maker, in both of which trades he is said to be quite skilled.

"He never went into society; and, in fact, although he has now been in Vienna for a considerable length of time, he speaks little or no German. His only recreation is an occasional ride in the Prater."

Mather Social.

From the Kentucky Exchange.

Gov. Powell, of Kentucky, was never an orator, but his conversational, story-telling, and social qualities were remarkable. His great forte lay in establishing a personal intimacy with every one he met, and in this way he was powerful in electioneering. He chewed immense quantities of tobacco, but never carried the weed himself, and was always begging it of every one he met. His residence was in Henderson, and in coming up the Ohio past that place a gentleman overhard a characteristic anecdote of him. A citizen of Henderson, coming on board, fell into conversation with a passenger, who made inquires about Powell. "He lives in your place, I believe, don't he?" "Yes, one of our oldest citizens." "Very sociable man, ain't he?" "Remarkably so." Well, I thought so; I think he is one of the most sociable men I ever met in my life—wonderfully sociable. I was introduced to him over at Grayson Springs last summer, and he hadn't been with me ten minutes when he begged all the tobacco I had, got his feet up in my lap, and spit all over me—remarkably sociable."

A Curious Story.

When Napoleon the Great died at St. Helena, an English physician took charge of his heart, depositing it in a silver basin filled with water. Two tapers burned near it, but the custodian felt nervously anxious while watching it through the night, and did not sleep. In the silence of midnight he heard a rushing sound, then a plunge into the water, and a rebound on the floor—all occurring with the quickness of thought. He sprang from his bed to see an enormous rat dragging the precious relic to his hole! A moment more and the heart which had been too vast in its ambition to be satisfied with the sovereignty of continental Europe, would have been more degraded than the dust of Imperial Cæsar.

One family has occupied the throne in Japan for 25 centuries.

RELIGIOUS.

Iowa claims to have 26,000 Spiritualists.

Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life.

The Presbytery of Ningpo, China, recently ordained three native pastors, setting them over churches recently organized.

The Pope has intimated that Archbishop Manning and nine other Archbishops will be created Cardinals at the next consistory.

Of the 1,525 missionaries sent out by the American Board it is stated that only eight have become victims of the assssin.

The Catholics of Cynthiana, Ky., are building the largest and most costly church edifice in the central portion of the State.

The Old Testament is about to be translated into the Hindi, a language spoken by about 89,000,000 of people in the northern and central portions of India.

Mrs. Fannie M. De Pauw, of New Albany, Ind., has given the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society one thousand dollars to help establish its mission in Japan.

There are fifteen vacancies in the Presbyterian Synod of Colorado, several of them being among the more important churches. Rev. S Jackson, of Denver, asks: "Who will go?"

The new statistical totals of M. E. Church South statistics for 1873 show 35 conferences, 3,134 traveling preachers, 237 superannuates, 5,344 local preachers, and 676,600 members including ministers.

The Jewish World says that the Jewish congregation in the city of Rome has gone into complete dissolution. The synagogues are but seldom visited, and there is entire apathy as to their schools and church organization.

The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church will meet at Columbus, Mississippi, in May and the General Assembly of the Northern church meets at the same time in St. Louis, Mo.

Rev. J. M. Jameson, D. D., writing to a friend from Bois City, Idaho Territory, of the date of March 5th, says: "I have traveled several hundred miles during the past winter on horseback. We are planting Methodism firmly in these mountains."

It is less than a year since the work of reform began in Geneva, and already the priests are chosen by the Church; the forced confession is relieved, the clergy marry, and divine worship is in the language of the people.

In the German Empire there are about 25,000,000 Protestants, and 15,000,000 of Roman Catholics. In Prussia 66 per cent. of the population are Protestant, and 33 per cent. Catholic, while in Bavaria 71 per cent. are Catholic, and 27½ per cent. Protestant.

The religious persuasions of the Province of Ulster, Ireland, as ascertained by a recent census, were as follows: Roman Catholics, 894,525; Episcopalians, 898,705; Presbyterians, Methodists, &c., 522,774; other persuasions, 14,331; Jews, 63.

Rev. Mr. Rummel, a Presbyterian clergyman of Montana, has become so popular that he is styled the Spurgeon of Montana, and in proportion to the population he commands as large and appreciative audiences as the great Spurgeon himself.

It is estimated that the total annual cost of the Presiding Elders in the Methodist Episcopal Church is not less than $500,000, and that of the Bishops, including traveling expenses, from $60,000 to $70,000. It is urged that the number of Presiding Elders could be reduced at least one-third without prejudice to the interest of the work, and thus save at least $166,666.

Plymouth Congregational Church, Chicago, have decided on their plans for their new edifice, which is to be built of stone, at an estimated cost of $80,000, and is to be provided with all the modern conveniences, seating over 2,000 persons. The plans combine both beauty and comfort.

The Episcopalians of Virginia claim to be churchmen *par excellence*, glorying in a historic record far older than the date of the Episcopal Church in the United States. They do not incline to the Cummins movement, but pronounce the recent ritualistic movements as heretical and somewhat snobbish.

The Presbyterian Board of Church Erection will end the year without debt; the Board of Foreign Missions will be in a far better position than it occupied at the close of last year; but the Board of Home Missions and the Committee on Sustentation are grievously pressed for want of funds, and may have to report a large indebtedness when the Assembly meets.

The Bishops of the Church of England want greater power, so as to compel clerical obedience to the order and the ceremony of worship contained in the Book of Common Prayer. They consider the tendency of the Ritualists so strong in the direction of Rome that more rigid laws are necessary for their restraint, as they have been unable to do so by other methods.

Dr. Angus, in his paper read before the Evangelical Alliance on the "Duty of the Churches in Relation to Missions," took the ground that the present generation of Christians ought to give the gospel to the entire world. He affirmed that with 50,000 missionaries, and with fifteen millions a year for their support, the work could be done in ten years.

At a recent meeting of the American Bible Society it was resolved to publish the books of Psalms and Malachi in the Bengal language for the Cornoo Moolee, the new Testament and Genesis have been published heretofore. It was also voted to make plates for the New Testament and Psalms in the Italian language.

The Illinois Central Presbytery have resolved that members are not to be retained in their communion who indulge in popular amusements, such as social dancing, card-playing, attendance at theatres and circuses, or who seek the companionship of drunkards and libertines, whether at the billiard-saloon, the dram-shop or the ball-room. Such practices are condemned as a violation of the Apostolic injunction, "Abstain from all appearance of evil."

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1874.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

MONTHLIES.

THE LADIES FLORAL CABINET price $1.25 per year and BLADE, both one year for $2.50.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN and BLADE for $2.00.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, price $4.00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

HARPER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

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PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL price $3.00, and BLADE both one year $4.00.

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AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.00.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2.50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL $1.50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

OLIVER OPTICS' BOY'S AND GIRLS, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1.50, and the BLADE, both one year for $2.25.

WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, price $3.00 per year, and BLADE for one year, $4.25.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

HARPER'S BAZAR, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

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PRAIRIE FARMER, price $2.00, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

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WAVERLY MAGAZINE, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated.

Our Agents everywhere are authorised to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the same time one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

CURRENCY IN CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives made a clean sweep on the 14th,, passing its own currency bill and that of the Senate. The Senate bill only awaits the signature of the President to make it a law. It provides for $400,000,000 of legal tenders and an equal amount of National Bank Currency. It will undoubtedly receive the President's endorsement and become a law. The House bill will go to the Senate, where it will doubtless meet very strong, if not successful opposition. The action of the House yesterday will do much to inspire confidence and restore business prosperity, but more must be done to meet the demands of the people. There must be some element of elasticity injected into our currency system to afford perfect security against panics.—This secured, the people will be satisfied and confidence restored.

THE LOSS OF THE EUROPE.

The Generale Transatlantique Steamship Company have been singularly unfortunate during the last twelve months, in the total loss of two of their largest steamers, the *Ville du Havre* and the *Europe*. The latter was wrecked in mid-ocean during a violent storm last week, and up to the writing of this article few particulars of the loss have been received, except that the passengers and crew were saved and transferred to the *Egypt* and subsequently to the *Greece*. During the storm it is supposed that the fire went out, and the ship becoming unmanageble, rolled like a log and slowly bending amidships, the centre compartment filled. Like other iron steamers, she had been constructed with water-tight bulkheads, and until the water reached the deck the compartments fore and aft would naturally have remained buoyant, and in ordinarily calm weather the vessel might have floated, but as it was, it is conjectured that the gaping plates where the leakage began probably separated until the vessel parted amidships. It is hoped that the ship's mails and papers have been saved, and that the *Greece* had sufficient supplies to last until some port could be reached. Dispatches of the 12th manifest fears for the safety of the *Greece*, since she is past due and has not been heard of since the receipt of telegrams announcing that the *Europe's* passengers and crew had been transferred to her.

Like the *Ville du Havre*, the *Europe* was an iron Clyde-built steamer, being launched in 1864. Since her completion she has been engaged in the carrying trade between New York and Havre, except during a short time, when she was changed from a side-wheel to a screw steamer. Captain LEMAIRE has been her commander during nearly her entire existence. She was a steamer of 4,600 tons burden, and was estimated at a value of $1,250,000. She sailed from Havre upon the 27th of March, with 400 persons on board, and a valuable cargo of silks, wines and French commodities, generally valued at $1,000,000, many expensive, elegant goods, in anticipation of the Spring trade, having greatly augmented the value of her cargo, whose loss falls wholly upon the owners and underwriters, the Company incurring no responsibility.

☞ The question, how much does it cost to be born, to get married and to get buried should interest everybody. The Chicago *Tribune*, in discussing the matter, makes out the following bill in gross, as the cost to the people of the United States every year: "Getting born, $220,005,000; getting married, $250,000,000; getting buried, $73,839,450. Total, $543,954,450."

EUROPEAN TRAVELS.

It seldom happens that a native or foreign born American, who voluntarily expatriates himself from the land of the free to make a permanent residence in Europe, is satisfied to long remain there. Even cheap living in lodgings, occasional travel, abundance of obsequious servants, and the favor of kings, princes and titled aristocracy lose their coveted and imaginary charms when attained, weighing as light as a feather in the balance in comparison to the real, solid comfort of home, nowhere so universally attainable as under the government of our great and free Republic. Therefore, it is with real pleasure that we read the doleful account which BAYARD TAYLOR gives in the *Tribune* of winter travel in Europe. Weary with his residence at Gotha during the cold winter months, he thought to essay the balmy climate of sunny Italy, but the imaginary brightness of its skies, which in youth had inspired him to write such glowing descriptions of travel, have vanished. The cold, dark, dismal winter days of Northern Germany, and his literary labors, together with economical living, must have given him a fearful dyspepsia, to have so completely metamorphosed the picture which has been presented by him and other travelers to stay-at-home Americans of the elysian life led abroad, or else these descriptions must have been improvised, and existed only in the poetic and romantic imaginations of sensational writers.

Railroad travel in Germany during the winter, is spoken of as extremely disagreeable. The cars are heated by tin boxes, under the seats, filled with steam from the engine, surpassing in discomfort any method that can be devised, since the floor is cold as icy Greenland, and the seats as hot as those the orthodox assign to unbelievers in the land of the hereafter. This heat creates a fever, which, after five hours travel, induces complete exhaustion. Whoever desires to economize, is earnestly advised to stay in America, since necessary nourishment and comfort can only be obtained at very exorbitant rates, all the German hotels and restaurants having increased their prices fifty per cent. since 1870, while their huge stoves are never warm, and their beef steaks are everlastingly cold, tough and juiceless.

The five milliards indemnity which France paid recently to Germany, proved a curse rather than a blessing, since they have caused a general demoralization, and a rapid and arbitrary rise of prices which is creating new and unexpected embarrassments in all departments. The school system, hitherto the strength of Germany, is suffering greatly therefrom, while in the larger cities the women have formed co-operative associations for self-protection to break down the exorbitant prices of the necessaries of life. The laboring classes have become greatly diminished by emigration, and much confusion and distress are manifest in all industrial pursuits, since the population now mainly consists of the titled aristocracy and the wealthy burghers who will not work, and the pauper classes who imitate their example. The climate of Italy has undergone a change, and constant clouds and frequent rains hide her glorious sun during the winter months. In Turin, Mr. TAYLOR shivered before a large wood fire, and after paying three dollars for supper, lodging and coffee, he shook the dust from his feet, and fled southward, to find two feet of snow upon the Lombard plains, and the vines, hedges, cypress and mulberry trees bent to the earth with coverings of ice. At Parma, Piacenza, Beggio, and Modena, it was snow, snow, snow, and at Rome, Naples and Palermo, it was ice and snow and northwestern winds, "which pierce one's very marrow, from the sensitiveness which follows vain efforts to get warm." A small basket of light poplar wood costs four francs, and in the open fire places of the large Italian rooms, it scarcely serves to thaw out the frozen body when sitting directly before it. Catarrhs and rheumatism are incidental to the climate, and the damp, chilly air of the old churches and art galleries superinduces malarious and typhoid fevers. Ye would-be European tourists and travelers, whose meagre bank accounts command you to stay at home look at this dreary picture and take comfort. Who cares to tramp up and down Europe, to be starved, roasted and frozen by turns, and to be swindled out of one's cash by grasping hotel keepers, and the army of leeches who prey upon the American traveler, when one's home is in the most glorious, most fertile and richest country of the earth, where every variety of climate may be obtained and enjoyed by a journey of a few days, and even hours, and where the sun of prosperity perpetually shines?

☞ A Philadelphia girl, now traveling in Europe, is bound to make an "impression." She went to Westminster, and greatly admired the great abbey. In fact, so greatly pleased was she, that innocently taking a knife from her pocket she cut out a piece of the chair of EDWARD the Confessor. She was arrested, but got off for $500. Serenely journeying to Dresden, she, in attempting to cut some flowers from the shrine of a church there, overturned an image of the Virgin. For this guileless freak her father paid $2,500. She is now in search of new worlds to conquer. Youngsters will scarcely court her admiration, since she mars or destroys everything she admires.

☞ The Fish Commissioners of New York distributed one million salmon trout to the small lakes of the State during the Winter, and have six hundred thousand more on hand which will be distributed immediately. It will be remembered that SETH GREEN is authority for the statement that there are 647 lakes in that State, to say nothing of ponds and streams, which furnish ample facilities for the cultivation of fish.

☞ Congressmen are in clover. ANN ELIZA, nineteenth wife of Saint BRIGHAM, has arrived in Washington, and will lobby for the passage of more stringent laws against the Mormons.

THE ALBERTYPE.

By the remarkable excellence and correctness of the new invention known under the above name, it is claimed that great advancement has been made in modern art. The invention takes its name from Mr. ALBERT, of Munich, Bavaria, and is employed by him and ALBERT BIERSTADT, of New York, a brother of the artist of Yosemite fame, for supplanting lithography, to which it is far superior, since it is capable of transferring the most delicate lines and shades far beyond the skill of any artist whose works are transferred to the lithographer's stone. It is already being extensively used for illustrations to scientific works, the copies of objects having all the accuracy of a photograph with the clearness and beauty of the finest engraving. Mr. ALBERT'S establishment in Munich is very large, his presses being run by steam, and the demand for the work far exceeding the present possibility of supply. ALBERT BIERSTADT is engaged in Albertype illustrations for AGASSIZ, junior, and other scientists. The OSGOODS, of Boston, are employing a similar process for illustrating their publications, which the owners of the Albertype patent claim as an infringement of their right.

While the beauty of the Albertype is said to greatly exceed that of the lithograph, it is far cheaper. The real process is yet a secret, although it is known that the pictures are printed on a lithographic press, exactly as are ordinary lithographs. Thicker ink is used, which may be tinted if desired. The secret consists in the preparation of the plates from which the printing is done. Instead of employing the lithographic stone, on which the design must be traced with great care and labor, the plate is a smooth surface of glass, coated with albumen, which has been allowed to dry, to serve as a mucilage. Over this is poured a solution of gelatin and bi-chromate of potash. When this is thoroughly dry, the pictures are printed from a photograph negative, similar to ordinary photographs. The plates are then washed free from the bi-chromate of potash and allowed to dry, when they are ready for the press. The surface is perfectly smooth, but the ink is repelled from the part not brought out by the photograph, leaving an exact transfer of the picture. The process is exceedingly simple and very inexpensive, and through its discovery great advancement has been made in modern art.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURG.

London correspondents affirm that the British people entertain great hopes of their Duke and their new Duchess, though what reasons they have for so doing it is scarce possible to conceive. The Duke is not personally popular, although he is accredited with being intelligent and accomplished. Heir to a Grand Dukedom in Germany, he never expects to reign there, preferring the atmosphere of the metropolitan court of St. James to the provincial air of Saxe-Coburg. He is said to be very fond of music, and to perform remarkably well upon the violin, although he is so absurdly flattered that his skill is probably overrated. His great desire is to build up a little court of his own, in imitation of the Prince of Wales, which with his large private fortune, the liberal allowance of pin money granted him by Parliament, and the wealth of his wife, he will find no difficulty in establishing. The Duchess is described as sprightly and vivacious, notwithstanding the termination of her very unhappy romance with her former tutor. Divested of the pomp and circumstance of her position, she is a very ordinary young woman, mentally as well as physically. The only reason which English journals have thus far given for the high hopes they entertain of their very expensive Duke and Duchess, is that their arrival must break the stupor and monotony which has so long hung over English society, through the retirement of Queen VICTORIA, and that as the next London season must, on account of the newly married pair, necessarily become a gay and brilliant one, a small portion of the vast wealth hoarded by Her Majesty will be disbursed among the people, instead of being hidden in banks and vaults where those from whom it is derived cannot gain the least benefit through its expenditure.

☞ If the people of the country would have less talk and more work in Congress, let them make war upon the *Congressional Record*, and all other appliances for printing the speeches of members at the expense of the public treasury. The ambition of members to appear in print leads to many disgraceful scenes and most vexatious delays, as in the case of the currency question, each member demanding the right to make a speech for home consumption, thereby protracting the financial distress of the country and ruining business men.

☞ The Indianapolis *Journal* thus speaks of the casting vote of Speaker BLAINE:

> The people of the West will not be likely to forget Mr. James G. Blaine, who votes with, and leads the Contraction party in the House of Representatives. Mr. Blaine has the Presidential fever; but when he comes nearer to the day of nomination than he is now, he will discover that the people have more votes than the money changers.

While no man should be proscribed on account of his honest convictions, it will be very difficult for the people of the West to forget or forgive any public man who has used his influence to keep up the present financial depression and the unjust discrimination against the West in the distribution of National Bank currency.

☞ Mr. ROBERT F. FORTH, a member of the Illinois Legislature, has just had a son born to him, the twenty fifth human being that now calls him father. Another will exhaust the alphebet, and then comes the "and-so Forth!"

☞ The progress of the general movement on the part of women to improve their condition, is evidenced by the fact that over one hundred of their sex have become members of the medical profession during the past year.

EGYPTIAN SLAVERY.

In no semi-civilized land of the habitable earth, at the present time, is the compulsory labor system as oppressive as in the ancient land of the Pharoahs, scarcely no progress whatever having been made during the many centuries which have passed since the Israelites were forcibly compelled by their taskmasters, not only to labor without compensation, but likewise to support themselves and furnish certain portions of the materials requisite for carrying on public works. While the African race only are absolute, life-long slaves to the Egyptians, and may be bartered away like chattels or merchandise, the compulsory labor system, to a certain degree, extends over all the subjects under the regime of the government of the land of the pyramids.

If a canal is to be dug, or aqueduct to be constructed, or a certain district to be planted to cotton or sugar within a given time, in order to secure a sufficient harvest to meet the wants of the British market, or for home consumption, the method pursued is, to issue orders at CAIRO to draft a certain number of men, every two hundred of whom are placed under the government of one Shiek, and numerous sub-officers. These laborers are compelled to work without remuneration, to provide themselves with hoes and baskets, and provisions for a period of fifty days, after which time others are drafted to take their places. Tourists in making the voyage of the Nile, constantly meet steamers towing barges, both loaded to the water's edge, with thousands of drafted laborers, kept in subjection by taskmasters, who brandish long whips over their heads, and do not hesitate to use revolvers, where the former are not effectual in bringing them under submission. In this manner 30,000 are frequently carried from one district to another, to perform certain public labors, and required to travel thousands of miles from their homes, to work fourteen hours a day under a burning sun, with the thermometer 106 degrees in the shade. Thus the Suez canal was built, and thus thousands of bales of cotton and millions of pounds of sugar are produced. Upon the Assiont canal, now in process of construction, 30,000 Egyptians are at present employed under this oppressive system, while 80,000 are digging the new canal at the head of the Delta, in the same manner. They are described as a fine, healthy race of men, more industrious, and of greater mental capacity than the Nubian slaves, although not sufficiently enlightened to throw off the barbarous and despotic yoke of governmental oppression to which they are subjected.

> The Toledo BLADE, instead of boring an eight-mile tunnel through the Allegheny Mountains for the passage of canal boats, would enlarge the Wabash and Erie Canal, and extend it to St. Louis. That would certainly be a lesser degree of foolishness.—*Cin. Commercial.*

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is of course opposed to any and every project calculated to make Cincinnati a way station; but since the improvement of the Wabash & Erie Canal and its extension to St. Louis would not materially interfere with the city on the Ohio River, we do not see how it finds any "degree of foolishness" in the project. It certainly must confess that such a thoroughfare for the the transportation of Western produce would result in securing cheap transportation rates. East and West Railroads would be compelled to regulate their freight rates by the charges on this direct water line from St. Louis to the Atlantic. All the produce West of the Mississippi would seek this line, unless Railroads should adjust their rates by the competition thus afforded. There is no "foolishness" connected with a proposition so well calculated to meet the wants of the Western farmers, and while the proposed James River & Kanawha Canal route may present almost insurmountable obstacles and indifferent advantages, neither of these charges can be preferred against the Wabash & Erie Canal enlargement and extension. The cost would be but the merest trifle compared with the magnitude of the benefits resulting from it.

☞ In a recent lecture on "Liquids" at the Royal Institute, Professor TYNDALL mentioned that he had learned from Captain SHAW, the head of the London Fire Department, that a scratch in the nozzle of a fire engine delivery pipe, which an ordinary workman might overlook, will reduce the throwing power from 200 feet to 150 feet. There may be margin in the expression "ordinary workman," otherwise we should want the Captain to fall "just a cat or two."

☞ A Democratic member of the Ohio Legislature called at the Penitentiary a few days since, when he had his hair cut by the prison barber. Visitors who passed by the shop during this performance were heard to remark; "What a hard looking customer that is;" "I'll bet he's a noted thief;" "Wonder whether he was a pickpocket or a burglar," &c. The "member" is about half disposed to believe that he was sent to the wrong place.

☞ During the *fetes* at St. Petersburg in celebration of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburg and the Grand Duchess of Russia, the Czar granted amnesty to a number of political prisoners, and the sequestered estates of several noted men who had fallen under the royal displeasure, were returned to their families. In the midst of the splendor of the wedding ceremonies, those acts of grace were nearly overlooked.

☞ The latest compliment paid to members of Congress, comes from an old lady, who, hearing some talk about the Congressman at large, told her girl to be sure and not leave the clothes on the line over night, as there was a Congressman at large!

☞ The Rochester, New York, *Democrat*, speaks of the Senators who favored an increase of the currency, as the "besotted majority." It is a great pity that all of the intelligence and virtue of this country should be located in the Eastern States.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Considerable excitement has lately been manifested in San Francisco regarding the study of foreign languages in her public schools, which has grown to such an intensity that the *Bulletin* says "there is danger of losing sight altogether of the true principles involved." Several years since, a Cosmopolitan School was established in connection with the common school system, in which several modern languages were taught. It proved so great a success that another was inaugurated, and from this subsequently arose a cosmopolitanism regarding the teaching of languages, which spread itself through the whole department, producing a very expensive polyglot system, which so increased the expenditures that the tax payers became weary of supporting it, particularly as there were large numbers of children for whom no school accommodation whatever has been provided, debarring them from all educational advantages. In view of those facts a new Board of Education was elected, and the Cosmopolitan school system greatly curtailed, subsequent to which it was discovered that there were no legal enactments making it permissible to pay any teacher in the school department who had not received a regular certificate, and as the examining board were not competent to judge of the proficiency of the teachers of foreign languages the whole system was destroyed. This was not desired, and measures have been inaugurated to re-establish cosmopolitan schools and to teach French and German as usual in the high schools. Nevertheless, an earnest endeavor will be made to render them secondary to the English schools; first, because it is the language of America; second, because it is the language of commerce; and third, because according to the testimony of distinguished philologists, its chances of becoming the universal language of the world are superior to that of any other modern tongue, and therefore from national, commercial and philosophical reasons the English language must take precedence and be the basis of the common school system. While the people of San Francisco recognize to the fullest extent the fact that the common school system ought to accord with the desires of its supporters, and that the acquirements of foreign languages is a great educational advantage, they are not willing to allow other languages to take precedence of English, and, therefore, they propose to support two or three cosmopolitan schools only, and to permit German and French to be taught in the high schools, leaving their study optional with the pupil. This seems but reasonable and just, since it is clearly demonstrated that the English language is alone adapted to the practical necessities of the American people.

☞ Wills, like tax-titles, are easily set aside, and in view of this fact, a Boston woman had the following clause inserted as a warning to all evil-disposed persons: "I forbid any person or persons to break this, my last will and testament, and whoever attempts to break it, or breaks it, may he, she or they find no peace for mind or body in this world or the world to come." The dying woman added: "I shall be helpless. It may be easy to find legal flaws in these devises, and to break this will or attempt to break it; but it is my prayer that whoever may offer this insult to my memory may be utterly wretched here and hereafter." Very few lawyers would like to make an attack upon a will containing such "horns" as the above, yet there doubtless are members of the legal profession who, for a good round fee, would even risk their chances for happiness in this world and the hereafter, by doing just what Miss SNOW commanded them not to do.

☞ The English Census of 1871, the General Report of which is just published, shows that 3,453,681 women of the age of fifteen and upwards are engaged in some employment. This number does not include married women, of whom there are about 4,000,000 in Great Britain. In 1851 the number of women returned as engaged in occupations was 2,652 000. There has been an increase of 30 per cent. in twenty Years, whereas the general increase has been but 21 per cent. The progress made by the women of this country in opening up and occupying new fields of employment, has been greater than in England; and yet the widening of woman's sphere of usefulness has but just commenced.

☞ Hon R. B. ELLIOT, a colored member of Congress, who distinguished himself in a discussion upon the question of Civil Rights, has been invited by the colored people of Boston to deliver, in Faneuil Hall, a eulogy on CHARLES SUMNER, and has accepted. As he will be preceded on the same subject and in the same place by CARL SCHURZ, the position must be a most trying one to his reputation.

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* would hail cremation as a great blessing, provided it would overthrow the present expensive method of disposing of dead bodies. It says:

> Most of the irrational ceremony and expense of funerals is forced by custom, and does not belong to any particular mode of disposing of the body. If the cremation movement can bring reason to bear on this matter, so as to reduce the burden of the expense for "caskets," and burial gear, and carriages, and mourning, and all those things that eat up the substance of widows and orphans, and can abolish the barbarous and disgusting practice of protracting the process of decomposition by embalming or injecting bodies, and by pretended hermetically sealed coffins, it will accomplish good. There is cause enough for a movement against the oppression of funerals, and this we take to be the cause of the cremation movement, although it has not seized upon a way of relief.

☞ Senator BOOTH, of California, in a late speech, said: "The word of a member of a Grange should be sterling in every transaction, and pass current as the coin of the realm. Not only his field, but his life, should be made fruitful by his association. His presence at home should be an atmosphere of peace, and his influence among his neighbors as fragrant as an orchard in bloom."

OVERFLOW OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

New Orleans advices during the past week have awakened the most serious apprehensions regarding the disastrous overflow of the lower Mississippi, and while it is to be hoped that the danger from further rise has been arrested by quick and timely repairs, there is as yet no certainty of this much desired consummation. Owing to heavy rains and the insecure condition of the levees, breaks have occured in several localities which, however, were not of such magnitude, except in a few instances, that they could not be immediately repaired. The river has been from one to five inches above high-water mark, and at many points in New Orleans it has flooded the streets, while on the plantations along the lower coast, several breaks have occurred and no inconsiderable damage has been done. All the plantation laborers having been set to work at raising the levee in those places where the danger was greatest, many overflows were prevented which otherwise must have occurred. At Monsecour the water rased above the levee and came pouring in a sheet over the surrounding country, doing incalculable damage. At St. Sophieville a serious crevasse occurred, owing to a defective rice flume, which was washed away. All the rice planters in the neighborhood immediately joined forces, and, working with tremendous energy, succeeded in repairing the break in half a day. The entire levee from the lower line of Fairview to the upper boundery of Pointe-a-la-Hache, is represented as in an extremely dangerous and unsafe condition, and should another east storm occur, it is feared an irreparable break will be the inevitable consequence. The frequent storms of the past two years and the heavy sea along the entire shores of this district, have shattered and weakened the levees, which in fact are now only kept intact by constant, almost ceaseless labor, the planters having organized themselves in a co-operative association, and set up regular night and day watches to prevent the impending disaster. At Jesuits' Bend, twenty-eight miles below New Orleans, the danger of a flood is almost as great, the water having risen to within an inch of the top of the levee, being washed over it by the swell of steamers, and in several other localities equally great apprehensions are likewise entertained.

The Levee Company are universally condemned as having been ruinous in watchful care, since all the levees along the southern shores are insecure and unable to withstand heavy storms and the great rise of water which the spring freshets generally produce. Within the last three years the planters of the Lower Mississippi coasts have been most grievously afflicted. The seasons have been so unfavorable that their harvests have not paid their expenditures, and in many instances have been total failures. This year, thus far, has been a most propitious one, the crops promising a better yield than for many previous seasons; sugar cane, rice, corn, and every staple and vegetable indigenous or acclimatized giving indications of so extraordinary a harvest as to make up the deficit for past losses in the event of a general overflow being averted, which it is earnestly oped may be the case.

THE CINNANATI CURRENCY MEETING.

The currency contractionists of Cincinnati held a public meeting on the 14th., which was presided over by GEO. F. DAVIS, who, if we are not mistaken, is President of one of the banks of that city, and addresses were delivered by the President, GEO. E. PUGH, Judge STALLO, RICHARD SMITH, and C. W. ROWLAND, while letters were read from Senator THURMAN, Mr. HALSTEAD, and Judge HOADLY. This meeting represented the capital interest of Cincinnati. In the *Commercial* containing the report of this meeting of the contractionists, we find the following:

> We, the undersigned, approve of the action of Congress in legalizing the re-issue of the $44,000,000 legal-tender reserve, and the increase of the National Bank circulation:
>
> | Names. | No. hands employed. |
> |---|---|
> | James L. Haven & Co | 200 |
> | Hall's Safe and Lock Co | 150 |
> | Owens, Lane and Dyer Machine Co | 250 |
> | Lane & Bodley | 300 |
> | H. Uhlan | 200 |
> | Swift's Iron and Steel Co | 700 |
> | M. Greenwood & Co | 200 |
> | Gayford Rolling Mill Co | 300 |
> | Fullerton & Brown | 300 |
> | R. S. Benson, Agent | 400 |
> | C. E. Zimmerman & Co | 250 |
> | J. E. Greenwald | 150 |
> | J. W. Shipman & Co | 100 |
> | Evans, Clifton & Co | 100 |
> | J. C. Kyle & Bro | 175 |
> | B. Bruce & Co | 100 |
> | Stapton, McFarlan & Co | 100 |
> | Benjamin Edge Tool Co | 25 |
> | Morris & Reitz | 40 |
> | William Lomas & Co | 50 |
> | Post & Co | 50 |
> | Cincinnati Steam Forge Co | 30 |
> | Robert Jones & Co | 5 |
> | McIlvain & Spiegel | 40 |
> | Hoefingshoff & Wolf | 50 |
> | Lee & Norton | 20 |
> | Amann & Co | 18 |
> | P. Eckert & Co | 40 |
> | Mueller & Corteve | 25 |
> | And other manufactures, over fifty in all, representing an aggregate of more than 5,000 employes and $10,000,000 capital. | |

Comment is not necessary. Here we have side by side the men who want currency contracted and those who want it increased. The one represents the lender and the other the borrower. One lives upon the interest of money loaned to labor; the other lives upon the products of toil. Which is most deserving of encouragement and aid at the hands of our law-makers? Shall manufacturers be held at the mercy of lobbyists? or shall they have amule currency to insure low interest and fair prices for their products, enabling them to pay their employes good wages? Aye, Dr. BACON, let that question come before the people for an answer.

☞ Dr. LEONARD BACON writes a letter to Congressman PHELPS advising the friends of contracted currency, low prices and general business prostration to appeal their case from the Halls of Cohgress to the people. That is just where we want the case to go. If the people want low prices, low wages and business stagnation, they have a right to enjoy it; but Congress has no right to thrust such evils upon them unasked.

☞ An effort is being made to have Texas divided into two States, Western Texas making San Antonio its capital.

☞ In a recently published work entitled "Women Before the Law," reference is made to the fact that in the twelfth year of the reign of King HENRY VIII., it was judicially declared that "if a man beat an outlaw, a traitor or a pagan, his villein or his wife, it is dispunishable, because by the Law Common these persons can have no action." Reference is also made to the law of France, wherein it is declared that "every husband may beat his wife when she will not obey his commands, or when she curses him or when she lies, provided that he beat her moderately, and without death ensuing." Any punishment short of murder, would be considered "moderate" we suppose.

☞ The friends of Temperance in London, England, are urging the establishment of coffee houses as the best means by which men can be kept away from what they call "public houses," and which we call saloons. One city missionary advocates this plan with great earnestness. He had made a practical test and was well satisfied that if laboring men could get tea and coffee and find congenial company at places where only that class of drinks could be had, they would keep away from saloons. It was stated that good coffee could be furnished at the rate of a penny per half pint, or three half-pence for three-quarters of a pint, at a profit of twenty-five per cent.

☞ Rev. J. H. Bluford went to Florence, Kentucky, about a year ago, announced himself a Baptist minister, was very successful in revival enterprises, became Principal of the academy, was greatly admired, and several young ladies "smiled sweetly on him." But one day the scholars waited, and waited, and waited at the academy for the Principal, who failed to put in an appearance, when it was discovered that the admired BLUFORD had stolen off in the night, leaving sundry unsettled accounts, and that his name was not BLUFORD, but E. H. SCOTT. Now, the question is, where is SCOTT, and under what assumed name is he floating?

☞ The Toronto *Globe* says: "We are informed that the Board of Directors of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, have resigned. It is added, that the Board recently announced a half yearly dividend of three and three quarters per cent., which they afterwards reduced to two and a half, and that the irritation among the stock-holders resulting from the change, led to the resignation."

☞ The old question as to the nutritious properties of alcohol is about to be discussed again. Dr. EDWARD CURTIS, in a letter to the New York *Tribune*, affirms that alcohol has the properties of nutritious food, but we dread to think of the terribly tedious discussion which he has doubtless provoked.

☞ The Memphis people have doubtless heard of the man who locked his stable door after his horses were stolen. They are now cleaning their streets and adopting such sanitary measures as may be necessary to afford reasonable protection against the yellow fever.

☞ The wife of Marshal BAZAINE has just fallen heir to an immense fortune in Mexico. A little money may not be unacceptable to the Marshal, even in his prison, while the reflection that his children are well provided for must be a source of great consolation to him.

☞ Secretary RICHARDSON don't release his grip on the national money bags with any perceptible degree of alacrity. In fact, he evidently believes in the doctrine that "Brag is a good dog, but Hold-on is better."

☞ The Emperor of Prussia proposes to make a tour among the European royal palaces during the coming summer, after the manner of the Persian King. These journeys are exceedingly expensive, but the people enjoy them.

☞ Nine thousand five hundred and fifty-seven persons died in Chicago last year. Of this number, 3,570 were under one year old, and two were over 100 years old.

☞ President GRANT is reported to have said that he does not desire an increase of the currency beyond the demands of the business necessities of the country. Who does want more than that?

☞ Since CHARLEY FOSTER took BUTLER'S scalp, he is dubbed "Colonel." Colonel FOSTER may do at Washington, but at home the people will prefer to call him CHARLEY.

☞ While Speaker BLAINE votes to contract the currency, news comes that the people of his State are using Canada drafts as a circulating medium, in the absence of home currency.

☞ New York City boasts that she experiences great ease in the money market, yet it is stated on good authority that building has fallen off one-half as compared with last season.

☞ In Louisiana, only one-fifth of the children of school age attend school. That fact inspires hope in the breasts of those who would prolong the existence of the Democratic party.

☞ BERCHER is very much in favor of contraction. This should not excite surprise. He looks upon the currency question through the same glasses used in scanning the Tilton-Woodhull scandal.

☞ The old man BENDER, the head of the family of murderers by that name, has been arrested and identified in southern Utah. He is confined in jail in Salt Lake City.

☞ There are only six thousand vacant buildings in New Orleans at present, but there is no telling what the number may be a few months hence.

☞ Two Milesians were standing at the Fairmount water works, watching the big wheels splashing the water, when one of them remarked: "Mike, isn't this a quare country where they have to grind water before they can use it!"

To Our Correspondents.

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly, and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matters of a purely business character. The latter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

J. D. G., Argenta.—If you wish to enter the regular army probably the most convenient point would be the Newport Barracks, at Newport, Ky., opposite Cincinnati. You would be obliged to report in person to the Commander of the barracks for the customary examination.

OSCAR S., Beach Haven, Pa.—Without going into the niceties of grammatical construction we should say that in the sentence "Ages agone, men worshipped idols," the first two words constitute an adverbial phrase modifying the verb.

R. T. S., South Ridge, O.—Mr. Locke's (Nasby's) last book was published by I. N. Richardson & Co., Boston, Mass, and was sold by subscription only. Write them, and they will send you a copy at the regular price.

ANNIE E. D., New Hartford, Pa.—We think there is only the one species of the sassafras growing in Ohio. Perhaps some of our readers may know of more than one, but we do not.

JOHN W. L., Effingham, Ill.—We have never known of any such publication as that inquired about. We think none such is published.

M. C. P., Jonestown, Miss.—Probably the best school for your purpose is the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

A. B. A., Oxford, Mo.—The FARM JOURNAL for May has an article on peanut culture. We will send you a copy in a few days, and if the article does not answer all your questions, address a note to the writer, whose address is given in full.

J. D., Philo, Ill.—The change of the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week was made by the early Christians in commemoration of the resurrection and ascension of the Savior. It is claimed by those who still adhere to the observance of the seventh day that the Savior never gave any authority for such change, and that the Jewish Sabbath, or Saturday, is still the proper day of rest.—Other questions will receive early attention.

H. S. I., (no address)—As has been before stated in these columns, the only case in which advantage can be taken of the homestead law without personal presence on the tract selected is that of a soldier now in the U. S. service. Such a person may locate land through an agent and place his wife and family, or some other member of his family upon it for the purpose of improving it, and at the expiration of his term of enlistment, he must at once take up his own residence upon it and remain there till he can perfect his title.

J. H. M., Green Oak, Ind.—The demands upon an editor's time are so great that our friends must not expect us to answer by mail any letters except those that can be answered in no other way. If you desire to become an editor, the best plan you can pursue is to begin such work of that kind as you can find to do. Nothing can give you facility and thoroughness in editorial or reportorial work except practice; all the theory that you may acquire will be of little service. Do not be at all particular how or where you begin; if your services are of value the fact will be discovered.

MRS. S. M. MCCREADY, Montezuma, Iowa.—Drinking the blood of animals has lately been practiced to a considerable extent in some portions of the East, for the cure of consumption, though we are not aware that it has been employed as a cure for any other diseases. The patient goes to the shambles each day and drinks a cupful of the warm blood of animals just killed, that of cattle being preferred. Mrs. M. is a great invalid and would be under lasting obligations to any one having had experience in this mode of treatment for further information.

VETERAN, Havana, Ills.—It is highly proper and right, we think, that the Government should make some recognition of the services of the surviving veterans and their widows of the war of 1812. And it seems altogether probable that the law giving a pension of eight dollars per month to all soldiers of the war of 1812 will soon pass Congress. Heretofore, sixty days service has been required to obtain a pension. Under the proposed law all widows of the class above specified will be entitled to the pension provided for, if they were married prior to 1830.

YOUNG ENGINEER, Pittsburg, Pa.—The term "horse power" as the measure of the capacity of a steam engine, is a relative one. Watt found that the strongest London draft horses were capable of doing work equivalent to raising 33,000 pounds one foot high per minute, and he took this as the unit of power for the steam engine. The horse is not usually capable of doing so great a quantity of work. Rankin gave 26,000 foot pounds as the figure for a mean of several experiments, and it is probable that 25,000 foot pounds is a fair minute's average work for a good animal. It would require five or six men to do the work of a strong horse. Watt's estimate has become, by general consent among engineers, the standard of power measurement for all purposes.

E. C., Salem, Oregon.—Bird-lime is manufactured by boiling for some time the middle bark of the European Holly, Elder, or Mistletoe, separating the gummy matter resulting from the liquid, and allowing it to stand about two weeks till it becomes viscid, when it is pounded into a tough paste, well washed, fermented and mixed with a little oil, and it is ready for use. We know of no patent on the manufacturing process.

GEO. GOLTMAN, Paradise Valley, Humboldt Co., Nevada, wishes to procure some of the seed of the orchard grass; also seed of blue grass. Some responsible dealer, who is too prudent to advertise, might do well to send George his card, provided the latter could be made to promise not to divulge where the seed came from.

W. H. A., McZena, O.—The administrator has no doubt informed you correctly. But if you still have doubts you would better lay the facts before your nearest lawyer.

R. D. M., Edwardsburg, Mich.—The difference between the two sentences you quote is so slight as to be immaterial. We prefer the first in some respects.

CURIOSITY, Allegheny, N. Y.—Perhaps the best literary authority among our periodicals are the *North American Review*, and the *Atlantic*, *Scribner's* and *Harper's* magazines. The gentleman you name may be said to rank first among our second class writers.

WM. GREENE, Elgin, Howard Co., Kan.—Mr. Greene is contemplating the cultivation of the Castor bean in Southern Kansas. He would like to have some one tell him how many bushels per acre can be grown on land that will raise 40 to 50 bushels of corn. Also, what the beans are worth in the New York and St. Louis markets. We shall be glad to hear from some one on these points.

B. H. P., Florence, Neb.—Webster's Dictionary has come to be recognized by general consent as a standard authority in the United States. We do not know how it would be in legal questions depending upon the rulings or definitions of a lexicographer, as no work is made a standard in any State by legislative enactment.—John Quincy Adams, fifth President of the United States, was the eldest son of John Adams.

TEMPERANCE, Scranton, Pa.—A writer who claims to have taken his figures from official sources, states that in the United States during the year 1870, there was expended for imported and domestic distilled and spirituous liquors, $1,301,000,000; brewed and fermented liquors, $125,000,000; imported wines, $10,000,000; domestic wines, $4,000,000, making a total of $1,487,000,000. Of this amount, the largest sum expended in any one State was in New York—$216,617,552, and the smallest amount in Nebraska—$3,745,215. The total number of persons engaged in the liquor traffic is stated as 500,000.

M. A. HOOKER, McLeansboro, Ills.—wishes to know the address of Capt. Joseph A. McClure, commanding Co. C., 10th Ills. Cavalry; also two or three of the enlisted men of the same company. Mr. H. also asks: "What became of the Lincoln Monument to which many of us when soldiers, gave one dollar each? We were promised a certificate of life membership in the Monument Association, a steel engraving and other things." Probably the gentlemen who collected the money can answer this question much better than we.

READER, Bryan, Ohio, (no name).—Your first two questions can hardly be answered in this column without making it an advertising medium for the articles in question. If you should send name and stamp in such cases, we would not object to giving an opinion on the merits of the different articles. Speaking of inks, however, we may say in general terms, that the writing fluids which are a bluish green on first use, afterwards deepen into a clear black. This is owing to a chemical change which is effected by the air, and inks of this class are more permanent than any which are of a black color when first spread upon the paper.—Dr. Livingstone is really dead; his decease is stated to have been chronic diarrhœa. His body reached England on the 15th inst.—There are, we believe, no new developments in the Polar explorations within the last few months.—Your penmanship is only moderately fair.

ANXIOUS, Chatfield, Mo., would like to procure a book giving a description of the process of catching pigeons in nets. Can some of our subscribers help him?

C. W. A., Horton, Mich.—The usage of the present day would hardly render admissible the enclosure of a stamp for a reply in a correspondence with a young lady. We believe that in the times of high postage such a custom was once prevalent, but that was a long time ago. However, in writing to a business man on business that interests yourself only, you should always enclose a stamp.

A. E. ATWOOD, Fairfield, Clay Co., Neb., would like to have the benefit of some settler's experience in draining the lagoons that are frequently found in that section of the State. He wishes to know if they can be successfully drained by digging wells suitably walled, at intervals, through the wet districts. Will any one who has tried this plan report the result?

H. B. L., Athens, Pa.—Your lines have something in them, but let us advise you not to imitate Mr. Wegg's example and drop into poetry. There is too much "poetry" of a very ordinary character afloat now to make any addition to the quantity desirable.

ELIAS L., Mirabile, Mo.—We repeat here that only a man who is at the time an actual soldier in the U. S. Service can [illegible] stead land through an agent. You must occupy the land yourself. See other answers on this point.

F. M., Republican City, Kan.—Sand is not classed as an acid.—Several forms of a solution of silica in water and known as "water glass" are manufactured and used for numerous purposes.

B. C. G., Gallipolis, O.—The census of France for 1872 has been recently published. It shows that while in 1866 the native population was returned at a little over 38,000,000, it has suffered a diminution of nearly 2,000,000 on that number. The exact difference against 1872 is given at 1,964,000, of which 1,600,000 is due to the separation of Alsace Lorraine, and the remaining 360,000 must be accounted for by the direct action of the war. The loss of territory is probably more difficult to replace than that of numbers. The agricultural wealth still remaining, despite the immense exactions of war, is sufficiently shown by the fact that France has still left to her, in round numbers, 3,000,000 of horses, 900,000 mules, 450,000 asses, 11,000,000 of cattle, 25,000,000 of sheep, and 5,000,000 of swine. The educational part of the statistics appears far from satisfactory, since there are 13,000,000 (possibly this may include the infants) who can neither read nor write, and nearly 4,000,000 more who can read only. As to religion, the bulk of the population are, of course, returned as Catholics; but there are 580,000 recognized Protestants, and very nearly 50,000 Jews.

A YOUNG MAN, (no address.)—We cannot give you the name of the person who wrote the poem referred to.

L. A. W., Amity, O.—We do not know where you will get the article. H. W. Hill & Co., Decatur, Ill., manufacture a very good device for the purpose. You might send them a card for further particulars.

CAPTAIN H. Watertown, Conn.—"The Young Folks' Gem" ostensibly published at Wadsworth, O., was a swindle of the most unmitigated character. So far as we know, every one sending money for that paper was imposed upon.

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON LETTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1874.

The currency bill which has been so long under discussion in the House, reached the voting stage on Wednesday, and when the crisis came a majority of the members seemed to desire that the bill which the Senate had just passed should be considered in connection with the House bill; and, to accomplish this object, Gen. Butler asked the friends of the House bill to vote against the previous question, and it was accordingly defeated and Mr. Butler's motion to postpone in order to take up the Senate bill was adopted. But a sudden change came over the House, and when Mr. Butler moved a reconsideration in order to fasten his motion by another motion to lay it on the table, a motion to adjourn prevailed.

When the bill was reached on Thursday, there was a long struggle over the question of reconsideration, but the final result was to bring the bill again before the House. In the course of the debate, Mr. Butler was asked what his position was on the subject of free banking, (which is a feature of the House bill,) and his reply indicated that he was for free banking, but not for that particular method provided for in the House bill. He said he desired to take up the Senate measure and pass it, and make sure of *so much*, while the House went on to perfect its measure for free banking. This statement evidently did not help his case.

When the bill was again brought before the House the vote was on the amendments which had been offered and which are too numerous for particular mention in a letter. But all amendments looking to restraint or redemption were voted down by very large majorities. Indeed all the amendments of any great importance were rejected; among them Mr. Kelley's proposition for a bond bearing interest at 3-65 per cent. and exchangeable or rather inter-changeable with currency. The vote was 120 to 122—very close. Then the previous question was called, pending which there was a long struggle, which ended in an adjournment before action on the bill was completed.

The section of the bill which provided for the issue of two millions of notes per month payable after two years in specie was stricken out on motion of Mr. Maynard, who had charge of the bill. Hale included a provision ordering the Secretary of the Treasury to retain all the gold he received to meet the payment of these notes.

The bill provides no other security than the bonds deposited with the Treasury for bank circulation, but it requires security on deposits in proportion to the amount in the bank, and has a provision for redeeming bills when presented in large amounts to the U. S. Treasury. It also embraces the feature of free banking.

The bill before the House for repealing the mischievous law in relation to moieties is regularly reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, and may be expected to pass. The Sanborn investigation is closed.

The speech found among the papers of Mr. Sumner and published by the New York *Tribune* was written when Mr. Sumner was smarting under the mortification of Motley's recall, and is good reading for that large class of vultures who love to feed on carrion. Of course it is not gingerly in its dealings with Secretary Fish or the President. But after the splendid results which followed the negotiations at Washington, the Washington treaty and the Geneva award, they can afford even this abuse, as it is clear enough that these results could never have been attained under the auspices of Sumner and Motley. But, more than this, the speech is not an utterance of Mr. Sumner. He *thought* it in a moment of passion; but as men are not held to account for thoughts that are not uttered, so Mr. Sumner is not accountable for a speech which his better judgment condemned and which was therefore never spoken or printed till it was pirated after his death.

Mr. Benjamin P. Avery, who was yesterday nominated Minister to China in place of F. F. Low, resigned, is an old editor of San Francisco, who achieved reputation in connection with the *Daily Bulletin*. Mr. Fish had a favorite candidate for the place, but the President said that the new candidate must come from California, where the Chinese most do congregate, and so Mr. Avery prevailed over all other candidates.

The prospect is good for the Centennial exhibition, but the committee in charge of the matter have postponed action for a week. It is pretty clear that the President was led a little deeper into this matter than was quite prudent for him to go. He was officially informed by the Governor of Pennsylvania that a sufficient sum had been secured to erect the necessary buildings, and as this was the condition of his action under the law, he went forward. But it afterwards appeared that no sufficient sum had, in reality, been raised; and it is not, even yet, quite certain that such sum is secure.

The House did not adjourn over to Monday, and will probably conclude the action on the currency bill to-day. The Senate was engaged yesterday on the question of Railroads in the Territories, and other matters of no general interest to the public.

We are in quite an excitement over charity work for the poor who are suffering by reason of the stoppage of work by the District authorities. BUCKEYE.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1874.

The House Currency Bill gets along slowly. Voting began on Wednesday last, and since that time conflicting motions, the weaving and interweaving of amendments, questions of order, appeals from the decisions of the Chair, advances on the previous question, and sudden retreats have followed each other in such rapid succession, as to make it quite impossible for the average newspaper reader to know its exact condition.

On Saturday the Senate was not in session, but there was a rush to the galleries of the House to get the final vote; but after the majority decided by a strong vote to call the previous question the same majority refused to order it, and the bill being still before the House for amendment, was loaded down with propositions, among them Mr. Butler's former amendment, striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting the Senate bill. There was also an attempt to cut off from the vote all those members who were officers of national banks, on the ground that they were parties in interest, and were therefore prohibited from voting by a rule of the House. But the Speaker gave an adverse decision, very clear and satisfactory reasons for his action, but not so satisfactory as to prevent an appeal. The Chair was, however, overwhelmingly sustained, and the interweaving of amendments and motions went on. At the close there was another motion for the previous question on the bill and amendments, but the adjournment intervened, and probably the vote will come to-day.

In the long and able debate in both Houses, so full of information and embracing every shade of thought, one of the great sources of fallacy has been the want of clear views as to what gives currency to money and fixes its value. Works on political economy are very uniform, in disparaging what they call an irredeemable currency; by which they mean a currency based on coin, but not redeemed according to promise; and the mistake is made of classing our currency with paper that is thus irredeemable. The suspended paper of Banking institutions has a value, according to the probabilities of ultimate payment, and it is inferred that our currency derives its value in the same way, from some idea that it is to be redeemed in specie.

Then, on the other hand, it is agreed that, while our paper is not like suspended paper, and does not derive its value from any promise to pay in specie, it is current because it has on it the government stamp; and that so long as it has this stamp and the government is strong, and has in its hand the power of taxation, so long will its currency maintain its credit with the people, no matter how much it is expanded. Gen. Butler, in his speech last week, put this fallacy in the following words:

"But what is money? *Moneta*—the stamp—the admonishment of the government, saying: 'This is of a certain value. Why sir, take your nickel currency as an example.—There is not the worth of nickel in five dollars, if you go by weight. But we all take it as a matter of convenience upon the stamp of the government."

But while then, it is true that great consideration is given to the government stamp, it is not true that it fixes the value of money. Its vocation is not accurately stated, but largely overstated by Gen. Butler. The government stamp gives currency to a counterfeit only so long as the cheat is not known; and if the coin has a hole in it, or is worn, or is manifestly light of weight, the government stamp fails to carry it. As to paper, the government stamp, without a promise to pay, would confer no value whatever; and this fact is used to show that the value of our paper must be derived from some promise, made or implied, to pay in coin.

So far as coin is concerned, the government stamp is simply a certificate of weight and purity; and, as the value is in the metal, nothing else is needed but this stamp to carry it. If it is melted up into bullion, as it is when it goes abroad, the value is just the same. In the case of nickel, the coin being small and the value unimportant, the stamp carries it without much regard to value.

But when we come to paper, we are on a very different basis. If the government stamp said "this is payable in gold at the counter of the treasury," a dollar would have precisely the value of a gold dollar, and the value would depend on the fact that it was exchangeable for gold. But the government stamp on our currency makes no such promise. Nobody expects it to be redeemed in coin; and it has no value whatever from any promise to pay in coin.

The government stamp does just two things: 1. It fixes the the relative value of each piece—50 cts., $5, $10, &c. 2. It promises to receive the paper thus stamped in payment for government dues—postage bonds, lands, &c. But it fixes no value whatever on its paper, leaving that to be determined by something else. The piece that it calls a dollar, for some reason, is not of the value of a dollar, and no government stamp can make it of that value. Confederate notes, during the war, were current, but it took a basket full to do the marketing of a family.

Our paper, then, has its *currency* because it is receivable for government dues—because it will buy our dinners; but *how much dinner* it will buy does not depend on the government stamp, but *on the amount that the government issues*. In other words its *value*, its *purchasing power* depends on its quantity; and, in this regard it stands precisely on the same basis as coin.

We have found by experience that paper can be made just as *current* as gold or silver. Our greenbacks or bank notes are received without a question, and at the same value, in all parts of the United States except in the region of the gold mines. They will pay railroad fare, or postage, or tavern bills from the Aroostook to the Rio Grande; and are just as current as gold ever was, with some advantages for the paper. But their *value* is not equal to gold because during the war we were obliged to expand their volume largely to meet the demands of the times, and our people are not willing to pinch themselves to reduce it to the required quantity.

We knew long ago that gold and silver depreciated just in proportion as they were increased. But they have this advantage (or disadvantage) that they cannot be increased by a vote of Congress. Hence when our currency is gold, and it runs away to settle balances, we have to stand it. The law of supply and demand in that case is clear enough. But when, as Mr. Morton says, the people want a *little more money*, and it can be had by voting, we may guess at the result.

Ice last night a quarter of an inch thick. Fruit gone up. BUCKEYE.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

The May number of LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY is issued simultaneously with the other popular magazines, and hereafter it will be issued as early as the present number. The increasing circulation of the NATIONAL MONTHLY has been accompanied by a corresponding advancement in its standard and elevation of its tone, and to day it is conceded to stand at the head of the Dollar Magazines. We append the table of contents:

How Two Kept the Tea-Party.—Jeannie Morrison.
Comparison—Marie Coffinberry.
Pigeon English—McMillan's.
A Month's Engineering—Ann Clymer.
Mr. Gladstone's Ministry—London Economist.
The Affable Stranger—Richard Grant.
A Song—Mary Hartwell.
The African El Dorado—Mrs. Rosa L. Segur.
The Philosopher's Baby—Blackwood's Magazine.
House Martins as Builders—Henry J. Slack.
Recompensed—Mrs Sarah D. Hobart.
The Pearl Cross—Fannie Frost.
Gertrude's Bargain, (a Story for Little People)—Nett E. L.
Naming Children after Great Men—D. R. Locke.
Our Spanish Castle—J. B. Battelle.
The Carnival at Leipsic—Sue M. D. Fry.
The Iniquities of Justice—Thos. W. Knox.
Notes and Comments—By the Editor.

DR. LILIENTHAL ON TEMPERANCE.

The Rev. Dr. LILIENTHAL, by special request, recently delivered a most able and instructive lecture on temperance, before the "Society of Inquiry," at Cincinnati, when he stated that the Israelites, like all sensible and practical men, have been and will be in favor of temperance, but are, have been, and always will be against total abstinence. Total abstinence, he argued, is not temperance, since it is an infringement of individual right, a species of social fanaticism which will lead to national ruin, because it deals a death blow to the liberty of individual will. In the success of the total abstinence crusade, he forsees many national evils, and while he ardently advocates a license law as the only rational manner of checking the evils resulting from intemperance, he concluded his lecture as follows:

Indeed, the true friends of our Constitution needs must stand shoulder to shoulder to save it from impending calamities. On this side of total abstinence the right of the individual shall be infringed upon. On the other side religious liberty shall be shattered to pieces by inserting sectarian principles into the Constitution. On a third side our system of free education shall be undermined by the proposition of dividing the school fund. Where and when will we stop with all those eccentricities? If we continue on this high road to National ruin, American liberty will be superseded by sectarian and social fanaticism. Not even the dry bones of our republican glory will be left. We may stand at their ashes, and mourn over our loss and weep over our social fanaticism, while the aristocracy of Europe will rejoice over the dissolving views of our humanitarian dreams.

But, as vigilance is the price of liberty, let us stand firm, and cry "hands off" to any attempt on our sacred privileges, religious and civil liberty. The people wake up; they will assert their rights against any kind of fanaticism. If it be true *Vox populi vox Dei*, the election of last Monday has given the verdict of Heaven, at least in our city, against the present movement. It was no fight and no victory between Republicans and Democrats, but between temperance and total abstinence. And temperance has won! Let us vote for a license law; let us regulate this traffic, like any other trade; but let us not increase the evil of the fury of total abstinence. This will only verify the word of the Bible that stolen waters taste the sweetest. It will only increase hypocrisy and demoralization. Our motto is and shall be: "Temperance forever, but total abstinence never!"

THE LIBERAL PARTY.

The Liberal Party, which, only a short time ago, occupied a large share of public attention and professed wonderful strength, is now seldom thought of. The great Democratic party surrendered to it two years ago, and only a year ago, in this State, there was doubt, for a long time, as to whether the Liberals should swallow the Democrats, or the Democrats take in the Liberals. The Cincinnati *Commercial* was a kind of patron saint of the Liberals, and it answers the question, "What has become of the Liberals?" as follows:

We helped to foster that infant, and mourn its early departure—cut off, as it seems, in the flower of its youth. The taking away of a child is always a sad event. We know not what possibilities were wrapped in the future of its existence. There might have been a great orator, a great statesman, a great poet, or a great soldier. Who can tell? The saddest of all words are, says the poet, "It might have been."

* * * * * * *

Our readers have all heard of the man who made a bet that he could eat six dozen hard-boiled eggs. He won the bet, but he died of the performance. The eggs were too much for him. This was pretty much the disease of which the Liberal Republican child died. It was a case of indigestion. It undertook the feat of devouring hard-boiled Democrats—the entire party in fact, and an insufficiency of gastric juice led to fatal consequences.

The Democratic party survived the effort to bolt and digest it. It lived as miraculously as Jonah in the whale's belly; and in its turn it swallowed the Liberal infant. There is where the child is now—in the belly of the Democratic party, helping to protrude its abdomen, and give it a pursy and prosperous appearance.

House Currency Bill.

The following is the House Currency bill as it passed that body on Tuesday:

Be it enacted, &c., That section 31 of the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and reduction thereof," approved on the 3d day of June, in the year 1864, be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever by reason of the amount of their respective circulations, but the money required by said section to be kept at all times on hand shall be determined by the amount of deposits in all respects as provided for in the said section.

SEC. 2. That section 22, of the said act, and the several amendments thereto, so far as they restrict the amount of notes for circulation under said act, be and the same are hereby repealed; and that section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the three per cent. temporary loan certificates and for an increase of national bank notes," approved July 12, 1870, be amended by repealing the second proviso in said section contained, and the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide a national currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved on the 3d of March, 1865, be and the same is hereby repealed; and section 21 of the original act, to which the act last aforesaid is an amendment, be and the same is hereby re-enacted.

SEC. 3. That every association organized or to be organized under the provisions of the said act and of the several acts in amendment thereof shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to 5 per cent. of its circulation, to be held and used only for the redemption of such circulation; and when the circulating notes of any association or associations shall be presented, assorted or unassorted, for redemption in sums of $1,000 or any multiple thereof to the Treasurer or to any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes. All notes redeemed shall be charged by the Comptroller of the Currency to the respective associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them severally on the first day of each month or oftener, at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions, whereupon each association so notified shall forthwith deposit with the Treasury of the United States a sum in United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed, and when such redemptions have been so reimbursed, the circulating notes so redeemed, or if worn, mutilated, or defaced, new notes instead shall be forwarded to the respective associations. Provided that each of said associations shall reimburse to the Treasury the costs of redemption and of supplying new notes in place of those redeemed, and the associations hereafter organized shall also severally reimburse to the Treasury the costs of engraving and printing their circulating notes, and provided further, that the entire amount of United States notes outstanding and in circulation at any one time shall not exceed the sum of $400,000,000 now authorized by existing law.

SEC. 4. That any association organized under this act or any of the acts of which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes in whole or in part, may, upon deposit of lawful money within the meaning of said acts in sums of money not less than $1,000 with the Treasurer of the United States, withdraw a proportionate amount of bonds deposited in pledge for such circulation, and he shall redeem, cancel and destroy an amount of the circulating notes of such association equal to the amount issued upon such bonds.

SEC. 5. That sections 31 and 32 of the said act be amended by requiring that each of the associations shall keep its lawful money reserves within its own vaults at the place where its operations of discount and deposit are carried on, and all the provisions of the said sections requiring or permitting any of the said associations to keep any portions of its lawful money reserves elsewhere than in its own vaults, or requiring or permitting the redemption of its circulating notes elsewhere than at its own counter except as are provided for in this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That upon all circulating notes hereafter issued, or hereafter to be issued, whenever the same shall come into the Treasury in payment or deposit for redemption or otherwise, there shall be printed under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, the charter numbers of the associations by which they are severally issued.

A Race of Men Who Have Not Yet Learned to Talk.

[From the Siam Weekly Advertiser.]

On the Island of Borneo has been found a certain race of wild creatures, of which kindred varieties have been discovered in the Paillipine Islands, Terra del Fuego, and in South America. They walk, usually, almost erect, on two legs, and in that attitude measure about four feet in height. They construct no habitations, form no families, scarcely associate together, sleep in caves, feed on snakes and vermin, on ants' eggs, and on each other. They can not be tamed or forced to any labor, and are hunted and shot among the trees like the great gorilla, of which they are a stunted copy. When captured alive one finds with surprise that their uncouth jabbering sounds are like articulate language. They turn up a human face to gaze at their captors, and the females show instincts of modesty. In this, these wretched beings are men and women.

The Arkansas Gold Mines.

A special dispatch from Fulton, Ark., says Captain Hallowell arrived there on the 8th, from the newly discovered gold mines on the North Fork of the Ouachetta, en route to St. Louis, to purchase apparatus, wherewith to commence active operations. The mines are situated in the mountains near the Choctaw line, and are richer than at first supposed. The Captain passed through the silver district on his way here, and reports the wildest excitement over the recent discoveries. After an examination of the ore and mines, he pronounces the former very rich, and the latter inexhaustible, and says that the half has not been told. The Joplin Mining Company will at once commence the erection of several smelters for working the antimony, which is found in the most extensive lodes ever discovered in the world. Miners and adventurers are flocking to the scene of the late discoveries.

☞ General HAZEN'S descriptions of the "manvais terres," or bad lands along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and his statement that the climate was anything but a genial one, has drawn down upon him the animadversions of those interested in N. P. R. R. bonds, who aver that the soil is exceedingly fertile, and capable of becoming the grainery of the world, supporting a dense population and other romances of the same sort, while the climate is described as mild and genial as that of Eden, before our first parents wore clothes.

The New York Commercial sees the "gentlemanly hotel clerk" emerging from the torpidity of his winter retirement. He has ordered gorgeous apparel for the summer season, is getting the bland smile well in hand again, and predicts an enormous rush for the watering places.—"Waiter, show the gentleman up to room 569."

Sang a Red Rose to a Lily,
Long ago,
Bending down his head until he
Touched her petals white as snow:—
"Thou art sweetest of all posies
Everywhere:
I am one of many roses,
But I love thee, Lily fair."

"Will thou from thy lowly cover
Come to me;
Kiss me like a winsome lover?"
Sweet, what shall the answer be?
—*A. P. Richards.*

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We call especial attention to these lists, feeling that our scheme for this year will be approved by our patrons as was our last year's.

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D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1874.

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OUR TEMPERANCE STORIES.

We begin this week the first of the series of temperance stories from the pen of George Wainwright, Esq., to be published exclusively in the Blade. These stories are destined to have a wide circulation, and should be in the hands of every friend of the temperance cause. We shall send out a large number of extra copies of the present issue of the Blade, and persons expecting to be supplied should send in their orders at once. Address all letters to Locke & Jones, Toledo, Ohio.

☞ The sending of a delegation to the President from New York to induce him to veto the currency bill, is a species of molesty which the President should appreciate. If facts and arguments can be placed before the Chief Executive through no other channel, it would be better to leave them unpresented. How would it look to send a delegation to a Judge to influence his decision upon a case involving public interests, after the submission of said case by the attorneys acting in behalf of said delegation? If the President is to be besieged by such delegations to influence his action, where shall the practice stop?

☞ The currency contractionists of Congress are now consoling themselves with the reflection that the Senate bill increasing the currency is in reality a contraction measure. What a pity they did not discover this sooner—what a large sum of money might have been saved to the Wall street gold and stock gamblers.

☞ Send the Blade to your friend who does not take it. We will forward him a specimen copy free on your application.

☞ Miss Smiley preached in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, sometime since, and she was introduced to the audience by Rev. Dr. Cuyler. This resulted in the calling of a Council and it was decided that Miss Smiley's act was a violation of the injunctions of the General Assembly.—Since preaching is, or should be, instruction, it seems very absurd to say that incompetent men may occupy pulpits, but competent women must not think of imparting information to the people.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Newman Hall has applied to the Courts of London for a divorce from his wife, on the plea of the infidelity of the latter, making many specific charges. After the suit was well under way, he brought still more additional charges upon the same plea, of an earlier date, of which his counsel aver he had no certain proofs at the time the suit was begun. If he does not gain his cause, it will not be from want of numerous charges.

☞ Miss Helen Dickens, a daughter of Charles Dickens, has entered the field of literature, by the publication of a romance entitled "The Mill Wheel," which English critics, who have been favored with advance sheets, pronounce as being by no means an ordinary work.

☞ In Hamburg, Germany, Custom-house stealings have been discovered which are calculated, from their magnitude, to make the stealings in this country appear quite diminutive. One firm has been robbed at the rate of $600,000 per year.

☞ Sixteen Boston husbands have clubbed together for the purpose of learning the culinary art. Well, some one about the house should possess such knowledge, and when the wife does not possess and will not acquire it, the man must either be content to eat unpalatable food or don the apron and go into the kitchen.

THE WEEK.

At Washington on the 13th inst. Chief Justice Waite delivered his first decision in a suit brought to test the question whether or not a State has the right to tax shares of National Bank stock belonging to a non-resident. The decision affirmed the right of the State to tax such stock, and was much complimented for its clearness and force.—The Government has been carrying on a protracted correspondence in behalf of Dockery, an attorney who has been arrested in Cuba as an alleged spy. It appears that Dockery had been looking after an embargoed estate in the interior of the island, and had been presuming upon his imagined privileges as an American citizen. It is probable that courtesy toward the United States will secure his release.—A party of New Yorkers distinguished themselves on the 17th by calling upon the President and presenting a petition stated to have been signed by 2 500 bankers and capitalists of that city, asking him to veto any bill Congress might pass tending to increase the currency. The President replied at some length defining his policy. He did not side with the petitioners, and it is probable that he will sign the Senate bill which passed the House.—This was the principal subject under consideration in Congress during the past week, the House as stated having passed both their own bill and the Senate bill, which will send the latter directly to the President.—The House under a suspension of the rules, has passed a bill restoring the free exchange of newspapers and periodicals, between publishers, and also the free circulation of newspapers in the county where published.—New postal treaties between the U. S. and France and Japan are in process of consummation.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Carleton, late of the Methodist Book Concern at New York, died at his residence in Elizabeth, N. J., on the 17th, aged sixty-six years.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has been offered a six months' vacation, but declines to avail himself of this opportunity to allay the Congregational fever in New York.—Rev. Stephen Tyng Jr.'s new church in New York is to be dedicated next week, the services beginning Monday next. He does not propose to sever his relations with the Episcopal Church, unless Bishop Potter and others in authority shall interfere with his methods of conducting service, etc.—Sir L. Lorraine, the commander of the British steamer *Niobe* has been receiving a most flattering reception at the hand of the citizens of New York, and also is to be presented a series of resolutions by Congress for his bravery and humanity. It will be remembered that Lorraine was largely instrumental in preserving the lives of the survivors of the Virginius Expedition.

On the 17th inst., the contest for the Massachusetts Senatorship was ended on the thirty second ballot, by the election of Hon. William B. Washburn, the present Governor of Massachusetts. As the unexpired portion of the late Senator Sumner's term extends only till next winter, it is probable that the fight will be renewed at the re-organization of the Legislature in November next.

The State of Arkansas is embroiled in a bitter contest (in which the military force has already been invoked by both parties) regarding the Governorship. The present struggle is a reopening of the issues of the election of 1872 between Elisha Baxter, incumbent, and Joseph Brooks, his former competitor. A full synopsis of the principal events in the case are given in our news columns.—The farmers of Oregon held a State Convention on the 17th inst., at which they nominated a full State ticket. We give their platform elsewhere.

The President on the 20th inst., sent a message to Congress on the question of civil service reform. He states that the rules heretofore adopted have resulted beneficially, but regards those which pertain to officers to be appointed in the future by the Senate as to a great extent impracticable. He advises that only such appropriation be made as is sufficient to continue the work in its present form.—The latest telegraphic advices from Little Rock state that the Federal troops have interfered to prevent any collision between the Brooks and Baxter forces, and that all is quiet.

The remains of the late Dr. Livingstone arrived at Southampton on the 15th inst, and the funeral services took place on the 18th at Westminster Abbey, London. The services were attended with every mark of respect befitting the character of the man.—The Atlantic cable of 1866 ceased working in a storm of the 13th.—Some forty miners were killed by an explosion in the mines of Dunkinfield, Lancashire, on the 15th inst.—Other intelligence from various points, and the usual variety of correspondence from the principal news centers, will be found in their usual places.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

The May number of Locke's National Monthly is a capital number, and is a striking instance of how much really interesting and instructive matter can be furnished in a well-arranged, carefully-edited dollar magazine. The date of publication has been changed so as to bring out the numbers simultaneously with the other popular magazines, and it will hereafter reach all subscribers on the twentieth of each month. The National Monthly now has a corps of contributors superior to those of any similar publication in the country. Terms one dollar a year; single numbers ten cents.

☞ It is bad enough in Belgium, where, out of 753,360 school children, only 593,375 go to school; but it is worse in Italy. In the great city of Florence, more than one-half of the full grown men cannot read or write; in the province of Milan, only one-third of the full grown population can read or write; in the city of Padua, only 237 out of 1,436 full grown men can read and write.

☞ Locke's National Monthly and the American Farm Journal will be sent you one year at only one dollar and fifty cents for both. Try them.

THE LONG AGONY OVER.

The telegraph announcing the election of Governor Washburn to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of Massachusetts, on the thirty-third ballot. Receiving this information from New York instead of Boston, gave it the appearance of a canard, but subsequent information confirmed the report and left no doubt but Governor William B. Washburn had been chosen to succeed Charles Sumner in the Senate.

Governor Washburn was born in Winchendon, Mass., in 1820, and graduated at Yale College in 1844. He has given much of his attention to manufacturing pursuits, having been constantly connected with some interest of this character. In 1850 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1854 he was a member of the Lower House. After this he was chosen President of the Greenfield bank, and represented his district in the Thirty-eighth Congress, and was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth. In 1871 he was chosen Governor of the State, and has been re-elected at each succeeding election. While he cannot take rank with the class of leading statesmen who have heretofore represented the Old Bay State in the U. S. Senate, he will make a useful member of that body.

DEATH OF KAULBACH.

Lovers of art in America will learn with profound regret of the decease recently of Kaulbach, the eminent German artist, at Munich. No modern painter has achieved greater fame, and in the cosmopolitan world of art none has been a more universal favorite. To Americans the name of Kaulbach has ever carried with it pleasant memories, from the cordial reception which their countrymen always met under his hospitable roof, and the helpful aid and encouragement he was ever ready to extend to struggling genius.

Wilhelm Von Kaulbach was born on the 15th of October 1805 at Arolsen, in the Principality of Waldeck, and was consequently in his 69th year. His father was an artist of some merit, having achieved a local reputation as a truthful portrait and miniature painter. He designed his son for the artistic profession, towards which in childhood and early youth, the latter manifested no taste, in consequence of which his early days were far from being happy, a settled misanthropy and a certain satirical disposition causing him to be misunderstood and disliked by his associates. Pecuniary difficulties rendered it impossible for his parents to give him the superior education they had designed. To please his father he received instruction in drawing from him, and applied himself so assiduously that his rapid progress was both a pleasure and a delight to himself and probably caused the first awakenings of love for the artistic profession. A book of elegant engravings, representing many scenes from Schiller's plays, further aroused his ambition, and the hope that he could one day be able to equal them in design and completion decided his career. From this time forth he labored zealously under the tutilage of his father, until the latter through fortuitous circumstances was enabled to send him to the Dusseldorf Academy, where he became a favorite pupil of Peter von Cornelius, whose art inspiration influenced him to such a degree that he made remarkably rapid progress, becoming his most promising and distinguished scholar.

His works embraced a wide range of subjects in the ideal, as well as the realistic school. Among the former may be mentioned "Apollo Among the Muses," and "The Fable of Psyche and Love," which contained sixteen parts, and was painted on the walls of Dulve Maximilian or Bavaria. Of the realistic school "The Madhouse" was a terribly faithful representation, the ideas having been received and the originals sketched at the Dusseldorf Asylum for the Insane. But in historical paintings his genius arose to its most exalted height. In 1837 his great work, "The Battle of the Huns," was completed, which in design and execution placed him foremost in the ranks of modern historical painters. The dead Huns and Romans lying upon the battlefield, while above them their spirits continued the fight in the air, were depicted with a reality bordering on the marvelous, and from this period his reputation became world wide, attaining a universal cosmopolitanism which acknowledged no superior. The "Destruction of Jerusalem," and the "Tower of Babil" are equally celebrated with "The Battle of the Huns," as historical delineations. The "Destruction of Jerusalem" has been engraved on a very large scale, requiring eight years unremitting labor from many engravers. Aside from these celebrated works, Kaulbach made eminent attainments in other departments of art, executing with a skill and completeness, peculiar to himself a vast number of portraits, illustrations for books and drawings, among which designs for Shakespearean scenes have attained great popularity. It may truly be said of Kaulbach, that he was not without honor at home, while abroad he was ranked as the first among modern artists. He has been the recipient of many donations, among others that of the Legion of Honor. His death is reported to have occurred from cholera, during the early days of the present month, which appears strange, as no announcement had previously been made, that this scourge had manifested itself in Munich.

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL.

The American Farm Journal is the cheapest agricultural paper in the United States. We want one thousand new subscribers to begin with the May number, which is issued to-day (Thursday), and which contains nine out of its sixteen pages of original matter prepared especially for its columns. No farmer or farmer's wife can expend seventy-five cents to better advantage than in a year's subscription to the Farm Journal. Specimen copies of the April or May number will be mailed free to any address on application to Locke & Jones, publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

☞ Send us the names of your friends who would like to read the great temperance stories begun in last week's Blade.

THE CRUSADE.

It is now about three months since what is known as the Crusade, or the Woman's Movement, originated in Southern Ohio. When it first began to spread, it was supported by friends of temperance for two reasons. In the first place, a certain class of religionists were induced to believe that the praying, singing, and picket methods of attack upon the liquor traffic were dictated by the Creator, and that He would hear and answer their prayers for the overthrow of the saloons. The sincerity of this class of crusaders cannot be doubted. They were and are just as earnest and sincere as are the people who have been waiting on Vineland all winter for the "final consummation of all things." The other class have not been believers in the doctrine that the Lord was doing this work, but have acted with the Crusaders because they believed the movement would temporarily close at least a portion of the saloons, stop tippling at drug stores, and prevent physicians from administering stimulants to patients, and thought it would cultivate a strong temperance sentiment among the people.

Now, at the end of three months, it would be well to pause and take an account of stock. So far as we can learn, praying and singing have been abandoned, at least upon the streets and in the saloons. In small villages, a portion of the saloons have been closed, and in some instances the traffic in ardent spirits has been entirely suppressed. Wherever there has been a cessation of effort on the part of the Crusaders, the suppressed saloons have been very generally revived, or new ones have opened up to take their places. In localities where time has demonstrated the fact that prayers and pickets will not suppress the traffic, a disposition has been shown to fall back upon the law and rely upon its penalties to accomplish that which experience has demonstrated cannot be effected through the Dio Lewis method of attack.

That class of persons who relied upon the Crusade to create a strong public sentiment in favor of temperance, have had little to say since the spring elections. In a careful survey of the ground, they are surprised and confounded. That which they had confidently relied upon to afford strength, actually formed a source of weakness, and the result of the elections showed clearly that the temperance cause had actually suffered in consequence of the crusade.

Thus, it will be seen, both classes of persons who entered into the crusade war upon saloons have been disappointed. The one must now be satisfied that he was mistaken in supposing that the Lord inspired and directed the work, for He makes no failures; and the other must be convinced that public sentiment is driven from, rather than attracted to, a good cause which it is sought to promote through the use of weapons not recognized as legitimate in making war upon opinions and social habits.

Practically, therefore, the Crusade is at an end. It has been tried and found wanting. Where pickets are now kept up, it is done under the pretense that it keeps tipplers away from saloons, or that the object is to obtain testimony for the prosecution and conviction of saloon keepers. If the presence of women keeps tipplers from saloons, that presence destroys evidence; and in any event, it must be conceded by every thoughtful person that one man can procure more testimony to convict saloon keepers than five women can obtain. There is, therefore, not the slightest excuse left for the continuance of a method of warfare which is only attended with bad results.

If the men who are urging Crusaders forward, are really in earnest in their desire to close saloons, there is no reason why they should not be able to accomplish their object. The law is certainly strong enough, and there is little difficulty in obtaining convictions under it, where united action can be had. In Noble county, this State, every saloon has been closed for two or three years through the enforcement of the law. Let the friends of temperance arm themselves with a little moral courage—a little more willingness to "face the music," even at some sacrifice—and there can be no question as to their power to enforce the laws and close the saloons.

☞ Our three publications will only cost three dollars for a year. They are a library in themselves.

It appears that the main object of General Schenck's return home is to take in marriage Mrs. Hicks, a young and wealthy widow, formerly of Philadelphia, but since the war a resident of Ohio. Gen. Schenck will make a brief stay here, and then, accompanied by his bride, return to his post as Minister to England. The General, although in his sixty-ninth year, is looking as hale and hearty as a young buck of thirty.—*Special Phila. Star.*

We wonder if Mrs. Hicks can be the lady who is largely interested in Toledo, and who recently was stopping at the Boody? She answers the description, except that she is of New York instead of Philadelphia. But the Dayton Journal, which is supposed to know all about General Schenck's love affairs, puts in a general denial to all "counts" in the matrimonial indictment against him, which has the effect to somewhat stagger our faith in the statement of the Philadelphia *Star*. It may be that the *Star* is mistaken, and that the General is "engaged" to the charming Miss C. N. Tennial.

☞ Employers in New York have declared in favor of the re-establishment of the ten hour system, but the laborers are not disposed to accede to this proposition, declaring their purpose to strike rather than work more than eight hours.

☞ Mrs. Stowe has resolved to write no more at present. There are those who entertain the opinion that she never should have indulged in book-making after the completion of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

☞ During the past two weeks in New York City, scarlet fever carried off 180 children, while the measles proved fatal in 120 cases. Thus, within two weeks, these diseases caused 300 deaths in that city.

THE WAR AT PERRYSBURG.

Two Sets of Female Crusaders in the Field at Perrysburg—Bitterness of Feeling—Men and Boys Carrying Pistols—Serious Difficulties Apprehended.

Parties who came down from Perrysburg on Monday bring very exciting news from the seat of war at that place. For several days, it seems that pickets have been stationed in front of the saloons, or a number of them, to take observations. When any one would enter these places, most of them being grocery and provision stores, with bars at the rear, the name of the visitor was taken down. The result of this was to materially affect the trade of saloon keepers in groceries as well liquors, and very naturally they were very much excited, though in no instance have they treated the sentinels improperly. The wives of three of the saloon keepers have said very improper things to the sentinels, on several occasions, and have, it is said, assaulted them on two or three occasions. A lawyer's office and the Presbyterian Church building were egged, and a German crusader's fence was damaged.

These proceedings showed a very excited state of feeling, yet the sentinels were regularly posted, and the Mayor didn't interfere to prevent the same from patroling the streets. Men and boys armed themselves, and it became evident that serious trouble might occur at any moment.

On Saturday, women opposed to the crusaders were out, sitting by the side of temperance sentinels and patroling the streets. These latter women of course were out for the purpose of ridiculing and annoying the temperance sentinels, and the scenes witnessed were well calculated to alarm impartial observers.

After dark the streets were thronged with people. Both sets of women were on their beats, and on the avenue between Second street and the railroad, the crowd was dense and excited. The men who have engineered the crusade were present, with a large number of others, into whose ears they were busily engaged in giving whispered orders, while the saloon keepers and their friends were equally determined and not less defiant.

Pistols were freely shown in the hands of mere lads, while older persons were probably armed. A single overt act would doubtless have resulted in the killing and wounding of several persons, and it is indeed strange that, in a crowd where so much excitement existed and where pistols were so openly displayed, no serious disturbance occurred.

It is due to the substantial business men of Perrysburg to state that in nearly every instance they have discountenanced the crusade method of attack upon the saloons, and are greatly mortified at the disgraceful scenes which have resulted from it.

The pickets are not out to-day, we learn, and there is a general wish on the part of good citizens that the law may be relied upon hereafter for the protection of society.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Maumee City.

Editor Blade:—The intimate connections which exists between this town and Toledo, will soon become closer. Active operations are now in progress on the T. & M. narrow guage Railway, and it is expected to be ready for the rolling stock by the close of July next. When completed, its traveling facilities will make Maumee a very desirable suburb of Toledo.

Manufacturing enterprise is all on the alert and in active operation. The flouring mills are all working on full time, and anticipate an active and profitable summer's work. The paper mills are also in full operation, having orders on hand which indicate steady and successful progress.

The religious element—that is the Protestant portion of it—are in this, as in other places, become more closely identified in the temperance reformation, and action is being taken to limit or prevent the evil traffic in strong drinks.

A few days since a small band of ladies visited the saloon keepers, and by their prayers and entreaties sought to prevail on them to give up the traffic. In that attempt they have failed. Men who will supply the poor, miserable drunkard with liquor for the sake of obtaining his hard earned money, and thus deprive the family of his victim of bread, are not susceptible of impression from either prayer or entreaty. Their traffic and its consequences make them callous of that. Some two weeks since, while the ladies were engaged in their missionary work, two drunken rowdies from Toledo made their appearance, and by howls and menace, attempted to intimidate them.

The ladies, however, were not so easily scared, but had their insulters arrested. The results were that one of them was fined $10 and costs, so that he finds business in that line unprofitable. Since that occurrence, measures have been taken to raise funds by which to adopt measures for the suppression of the traffic in whisky by process of law.

The feeling and conviction generally prevails that the evils of intemperance are increasing with such frightful rapidity as to demand prompt, vigorous and decisive measures to counteract its baneful results.

Traveler.

Defiance.

Editor Blade:—To-day the first train came in over the B. P. & C. R. R. with the iron for the Auglaize river bridge. They finished laying track to this place on Saturday evening. The bridge over the river and also the bridge over the canal will be put up immediately, as they are ready for the iron, and in a few days trains will run to connect with the T. W. & W. R. R. at this place.

The liquor suits before H. C. Boston, J. P., were all disposed of yesterday and to-day. In two cases the parties were bound over to court. One plead guilty and was fined; another they made no case against.

Mrs. Reade and Mrs. Slagle leave to-day for Cincinnati. They go there to labor with the Constitutional Convention in behalf of the temperance interests.

The crusade goes quietly on here in Defiance. A mass meeting is to be held in the M. E. Church again this evening.

The greatest excitement is caused by runaway teams. We have from one to three every day.

Frank Carr, engineer of Strong & Cheney's planing mill, has his right index finger cut off by a buz saw.

Arrangements are being made for the proper observance of Decoration day. Capt. L. E. Crandall is the leading spirit.

The firemen of Defiance will parade on Friday this week, at 3 o'clock P. M. The hook and ladder boys give a dance in the evening.

C. A. Flickinger, formerly of Toledo, and J. B. Weiss of Berger have bought the corner lot of the Rudrik lots, at the southeast corner of Clinton and Second streets, 41 feet front, for $10.00, no building. Less than ten years since, it sold for $2.00. Property all over Defiance has increased in like ratio. Our population has increased just 1,800 in the last two years.

V. V.

April 21, 1874.

Perrysburg.

Editor Blade:—Mr. A. M. Thompson, one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, died at his residence in this place on Saturday morning, of disease of the heart. He was born at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, New York, in December, 1814, and was in the 61st year of his age at the time of his death. Mr. T. settled in Perrysburg during the exciting times of 1834, erecting a brick business house on Louisiana avenue, where he opened a drug store. He also erected a brick residence on Second street. Two years after settling in this village, Mr. T. was married, and has resided here ever since that time—a period of forty years. During all that time, he has been a most active business man—emphatically a hard worker, sometimes as merchant, then as farmer, and then again as manufacturer. His kindness of heart led him to bear a liberal share of the troubles and burthens of others, making his life a constant struggle. For some years he has been the active manager of one of our stave and barrel factories, giving it a success which few experienced men could command. In all his dealings he was honorable, and in every relation of life he won the esteem of his fellows. He leaves a widow and six children to mourn his loss, and in their affliction they have the sympathy of the community. The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Perrysburg, April 20, 1874.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the House, on the 11th inst., the report of the Committee on Elections in the Kentucky contested election case, declaring Young the sitting member entitled to his seat, was called up and agreed to without discussion. The session was devoted to the consideration of the currency bill.

In the Senate on the 13th, Senator Bayard submitted an amendment to Senator Carpenter's bill to provide for a new election in Louisiana, which was ordered printed. In a long preamble it sets forth that McEnery and Penn were duly elected Governor and Lieut. Governor of Louisiana, and requests the President to issue his proclamation within — days after the passage of the bill, notifying the people of that State that all hindrance, obstruction, or impediments on the part of the General Government of the United States to the public and legal assumption of offices of the Governor and Lieut. Governor by those persons is withdrawn, so that they may without let or hindrance proceed to fill them. The Senate took up the bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of Railroad Companies in Territories of the United States, to be acted upon. The vote by which the amendment of Senator Wadleigh was agreed to Friday, was reconsidered, and the amendment modified so as to provide that only Congress might add to, alter, amend or repeal the act, and then agreed to. A long debate followed upon a proposition to make the Louisiana bill the special order for Tuesday.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the Railroad bill, and amendments were agreed to, making stockholders individually liable for an amount equal to stock subscribed for all debts of the road; also for the transmission of mail and messages for the Government of the United States for a compensation not to exceed that paid by private parties for similar service. The bill was then reported to the House by the Committee of the Whole, and the amendments concurred in, when Senator Conkling offered a substitute for the liability clause of Senator Pratt, that every stockholder in every corporation to be formed under this act shall be liable for all the debts of said corporation contracted while he held stock, to an amount equal to the amount of stock of which he is a holder, at the par value thereof. Agreed to. The bill was then read the third time and passed—yeas, 29; nays, 15.

In the House, on the 13th, Mr. Packer, Chairman of the Postoffice Committee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and the free transportation of newspapers by mail within the county of their publication. The motion was agreed to, and the bill was passed—yeas 178; nays 41. The text of the bill is as follows: "That from and after the passage of this act the following mail matters shall be allowed to pass free in mails: First, newspapers, periodicals and magazines reciprocally interchanged between publishers, and not exceeding 16 ounces in weight, to be confined to a single copy of each publication. Second, newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber residing or receiving the same within the county where the same is published; but carriers shall not be required to distribute such papers (unless postage is paid upon them at the usual rates." The House, however, refused by a vote of yeas 108, nays 81, (less than two-thirds) to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the free transmissions by mail of all seeds, cuttings and plants sent by the Commissioner of Agriculture. A resolution offered by Mr. Stone to suspend the rules and investigate certain irregularities in postal contracts, led to an animated dispute between Messrs. Page and Luttrell, both of California. The resolution was finally referred to the Postoffice Committee.

In the Senate on the 14th Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the Civil Rights bill, introduced on the first day of the session, by the late Charles Sumner, with an amendment and the recommendation of the majority of the Committee that it be passed as amended. Placed on the calendar. Senator Windom advocated the passage of the bill to enable the Mennonites to effect a permanent settlement on the public lands in the United States. Senator Carpenter moved to take up the Louisiana bill. Senator Frelinghuysen, when the bill was taken up made a lengthy argument to show that the President was bound under the Constitution to interfere and decide the matter, which did not in any way come in the province of Congress. The Senate on motion of Senator Morton soon after went into executive session, and adjourned.

In the House, on the 14th, Mr. Kelley, from the Committee on Civil Service, reported a bill for the reorganization of the Treasury Department. It was referred and made the special order for the 28th of April. Also, a bill abolishing the office of Appraiser of Imported Merchandise at Providence, Portland, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Memphis, Evansville, Louisville, Norfolk, Mobile, Toledo, and Pittsburgh, and providing that there shall be only one Appraiser of Imported Merchandise at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston and Savannah. Passed. Mr. Cramer introduced a joint resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by the people of the respective States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. The House then took up the Currency bill. Two pending amendments were rejected and the bill was passed by a vote of yeas, 128; nays, 118. The House then took up and passed the Senate Currency bill by a vote of 140 yeas to 104 nays. Thus the status of the whole question now is, that while the House bill has to await the action of the Senate, which may or may not be favorable, or may be delayed indefinitely, the Senate bill goes directly to the President for his signature.

The Senate on the 15th, was occupied with some bills of a local character, several of which pertained to the District of Columbia. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for a new election in Louisiana, and the discussion was carried on by Messrs. West, Carpenter, Hamilton, Morton, Bayard and others, until interrupted by an executive session.

In the House, on the 15th, Mr. Sandy, from the Committee on Mileage, reported a bill to abolish a mileage to members of Congress, and providing that they shall be paid their actual expenses to and from Washington once each session. After considerable discussion the bill passed by a vote of yeas 198, nays 41. The House then took up the appropriation bill and went over two pages of it.

On the 16th in the Senate Senator Carpenter introduced a joint resolution declaring it had become the duty of the United States to recognize Cuba as one of the independent nations of the earth and that the United States will observe a strict neutrality between the contending parties. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Senator Logan introduced a bill to enable disabled soldiers to receive money commutation on orders for artificial limbs that are dated before June 16, 1874. Referred. Senator Stewart offered a substitute to the bill allowing a settlement of the Mennonites on public land, and pending its discussion the Louisiana bill was again made the order of the day. The debate was continued through the remainder of the session without accomplishing anything.

In the House, on the 16th inst., immediately after the reading of the journal, that body went into a Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, Mr. Woodford, of New York, in the Chair. Mr. Holman offered an amendment reducing the salary of the President to $25,000 per annum. This provoked a lengthy discussion, in which Butler, Garfield opposed the reduction. The amendment was rejected. After further discussion, the Committee rose having gone through four pages of the bill.

On the 17th, Senator Scott called up the bill to provide for the purchase of the locks of the Louisville & Portland Canal Company, and the Senate agreed to several amendments reported by the Finance Committee. The Senate also continued the discussion of the business bill.

The House, on the 17th, after having refused to consider some private bills, again took up the appropriation bill. All that was accomplished after a long discussion was a reduction of the salary of the Chief Clerk and seven other principal clerks of the Treasury Department from $3,000 to $2,500. The Committee then, after getting through one page of the bill, rose, and the House adjourned.

The House, on the 18th, passed a resolution to Commander Lorraine, of the British steamer *Niobe*, for his humane and generous interposition in behalf of United States subjects at Santiago de Cuba. The House, in the discussion of the Appropriation bill, passed a resolution providing that male employes in the departments shall not in future be paid more than females for the same work.

Columbus.

THE ASYLUMS—SUDDEN DEATH—ROBBERY, &C.

Though the Legislature provided by the law relating to the public institutions that new trustees should be appointed for all the insane asylums, no nominations were sent to the Senate for trustees of either the Dayton or Athens Asylums, the law giving until the first of July to make the appointments.

The meeting for the organization of the new trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home has been called for the 1st of May.

Many persons in all parts of the State will regret to hear of the sudden death, yesterday, of Mr. Franklin Gale, who has for nine years served as the reliable and genial official reporter of the Senate. It had come to be regarded as a matter of course, regardless of what political party held the majority, that Mr. Gale would fill that position, and though not formally elected at the recent session, the Senate on Saturday evening voted him the usual pay. He was nearly seventy-two years old.

Mr. Lee, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, was robbed of three hundred dollars on Monday, taken from his coat, which he had hung up in a room of the State House while he was engaged in some duties in an adjoining room.

☞ The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*, in referring to the efforts being made to secure an enabling act for a vote on the removal of the county seat of Wood county from Bowling Green to Perrysburg, makes this uncalled for attack upon the lobbyists from the former village:

No one who knows the gentlemen who compose the Bowling Green lobby will take any stock in any of them for an instant.

If that correspondent gets home alive, it will be all owing to the fact that he makes his escape in some other direction than that leading towards Ambos' saloon.

A Little Story.

The breaking up of the Legislature reminds us of a story: "Did you like my sermon, my Lord?" said an egotistical English divine to the elder Derby. "I thought there was one beautiful passage in it," replied the statesman. "Ah! indeed, yes," said the clerical ninny, rubbing his hands with gratified vanity. "And would your lordship be kind enough to indicate which passage met with his distinguished approval?" "The passage from the pulpit to the vestry," repied the Earl.—*Cin. Times.*

Tecumseh, Mich.

Editor Blade:—The Baxter Guards have succeeded in securing Merchants Hall for their armory. Capt. Sholes received the lease signed by Quartermaster General Throop last Saturday, in which the State assumes $250 for the rent, and the "Guards" the balance, $100. The "Guards" now rejoice in having an armory second to none in the State.

Mr. A. G. Burton, of our neighboring village Clinton, met with quite a serious accident a few days ago. As he was out riding his horse became frightened from a man throwing a shovel full of dirt out of large frost hole beside the road, and wheeling around rapidly upset the carriage and threw Mr. Burton out, striking on his head. He was taken up in an unconscious condition and carried to his home where he is recovering.

The results of the long series of religious meetings, held in our city during the past winter, is becoming evident by the acquisitions in membership to the different societies.

Already one hundred and six have united, and quite a number more express an intention of uniting.

H.

April 21, 1874.

Liberty Centre.

Liberty Centre may also be regarded as the headquarters of the Grangers of Henry county, who have a strong lodge which holds its meetings in Dr. Fensler's Hall. Captain Williams being its chief.

The temperance movement excites much interest here, as elsewhere, and forms the prominent topic of conversation. The women have not yet besieged the saloons in the popular form, but several mass meetings have been held—the latest and largest one gathering in the Methodist Church Saturday evening, where impressive addresses were made by Mr. Short, Roman Tyler, Esq., of Napoleon, and one or two other gentlemen of the same place. It is understood that one of the saloons will close about the first of May—the proprietor having given his pledge to the ladies.

The weather, although quite cool, foul and fickle during the last three days, is considered by the farmers very favorable to growing crops of wheat, oats and grass.

April 21, 1874. M. A.

Edgerton.

Editor Blade:—A farm dwelling belonging to Jacob Miller was totally destroyed by fire last Thursday afternoon. The sparks from the chimney caught in the roof. Most of the furniture was saved. Loss, $600.

Another saloon opened here yesterday in the building where Sutler was "prayed out." The ladies continue to meet but do not visit the saloons any more.

The drouth is affecting the wheat and grass and farmers are crying for rain.

C. P.

April 18, 1874.

A recent statement that Lord Chief Justice Cockburn's work on Junius is finished, and will be out in September, is contradicted.

Where Does It Come From?

Pain and quarts of filthy catarrhal discharges. Where does it come from? The mucous membrane lining the chambers of the nose, and its little glands, are diseased, so that they draw from the blood its liquid and exposure to the air changes it into corruption. This life-liquid was to build up the system, but it is extracted and the system is weakened by the loss. To cure, gain flesh and strength by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which also acts directly upon these glands, correcting them, applying Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only method of reaching the upper cavities where the discharge accumulates and comes from.

CATARRH OF 20 YEARS' STANDING CURED.

Monroe, Ouachita Parish, La., Sept. 15, '71. R. V. Pierce, M. D.,

Sometime about last June I commenced the use of your medicines, and they have entirely cured me of Catarrh of twenty years' standing.

Respectfully,

Mrs. C. E. Perkins.

The rigid iron bars, which in former days was the only resource of the ruptured ones, has now been abandoned and by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, which is sold by druggists at 50 cents, is being cured in a few weeks, and is not by any means a patent nostrum, but is prepared by the Physicians' Drug Co., No. 181 Broadway, New York City, who have a treatise free which is desired.

If the Constitutional Convention should fail to meet the expectations of the people upon the temperance question, it will not be for the want of propositions upon that subject. The Convention now has the subject under discussion, and almost every member has a plan of his own.—Under such circumstances, it is very difficult to believe that a satisfactory conclusion will be reached. Every member will vote against the proposition of every other member, and the whole thing will probably result in some patched-up compromise which will be obnoxious to everybody. There is a strong sentiment in the Convention favorable to a rigid license system, and a provision embracing that principle may be submitted to the people as a separate proposition.—Thousands of people throughout the State who have hitherto opposed the license system, are now thoroughly convinced that it is the only way in which the traffic in ardent spirits can be curtailed and finally eradicated. As we have intimated, it is impossible to tell what the Convention will do, but it is certain that the people demand a stringent license law.

THE CON. CON. AND MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Proposition No. 182, now under consideration by the Constitutional Convention, is before us. Section three of this proposition reads as follows:

SEC. 3. No assessments shall be levied by any municipal corporation upon any property which shall require the payment, in any one year, of more than ten per centum of its value, as ascertained by the tax duplicate, nor shall the aggregate assessments for all purposes thereon in any period of ten years, exceed fifty per centum of the highest taxable valuation thereof during the same period.

It is well known that property, especially real estate, is not on the tax duplicate for much more than one-fourth its real value. This clause, if placed in the Constitution, would prevent the levy of a tax upon property bounding and abutting upon any improvement, or benefitted by such improvement, to exceed about two and a half per cent. of the actual value of the property in any one year, and not more than twelve and a half per cent. in ten years. The absurdity of such a proposition must be transparent to every person possessing good common sense. Under such a provision, it would be almost impossible to construct a good sidewalk, to say nothing about grading and paving streets, constructing sewers, and securing gas and water. In fact, with that section in our Constitution, the streets of every city in the State must be neglected, sidewalks must go to decay, sewers cannot be constructed, and filth and pestilence must take the place of cleanliness and health. It would necessarily prevent the growth of our cities, drive enterprise to other States, and materially retard the development of wealth and the growth of enterprise and population in Ohio. We are not willing to believe that the Convention is prepared to adopt this proposition. It would indicate a species of madness better befitting the occupants of a lunatic asylum than the members of a Convention called to prescribe fundamental law for the great State of Ohio.

A SENSIBLE MOVE.

It will be seen by the statements of our correspondent at Maumee City, that the temperance people of that place have decided to raise means for the enforcement of the law regulating the sale of liquors. We are also informed that the friends of temperance in Perrysburg are inaugurating measures for similar action. This is a move in the right direction. Any steps taken for the suppression of intemperance or any other evil, must be based upon law, for society exists and must be protected by law. The keepers of saloons have rights as well as other people; and one of the most sacred rights enjoyed by a free people, is the right of every man accused of offense against the laws of society to be tried by his peers—by a jury of his fellow-citizens—and he must have all the rights and privileges guaranteed to him by law, as well as the full measure of punishment provided for those who violate the laws made for the government and protection of society.

It does not do for one man, or a set of men, without due process of law, to declare a man guilty of an offense and prescribe the kind and extent of punishment due, and then proceed to administer it. That is mob law, and sets at defiance the natural and legal rights of citizens. In this respect, the Crusade, and especially the picket feature of it, has been regarded by the keepers of saloons and others as a trespass upon natural and legal rights—as a defiance of law and a violation of individual rights—and nothing but the fact that the Crusaders and pickets were women has prevented violence and bloodshed. Temperance men understood this and knew it would not answer for them to do what the women were doing.

There are plain facts which all understand. It is claimed by some that the keepers of saloons violate the law and are therefore not entitled to the protection of law. That, again, is the doctrine of the mob and not of the Courts. It is only a few days since the Common Pleas Court of this city sent a police officer to jail for thirty days and fined him one hundred dollars for failing to protect a prisoner who it was at the time supposed had killed a policeman. No law and no Court authorizes punishment before a fair and legal trial and conviction. The moment we abandon this element in our government, the liberties of the people are lost, the rights of the citizen cannot be protected, and either anarchy or absolute tyranny must prevail.

Viewed in this light, we are rejoiced to have it in our power to announce that the temperance people have resolved to rely upon legal remedies for the eradication of the evils of which they complain. It is the only authorized method of warfare—the only channel through which permanent good can be reached. The keepers of saloons have no right to complain should the law be enforced. If they think the law oppressive, their remedy must be sought in its repeal. While it exists upon the statute book, it is their duty to obey it, failing to do which, it is the duty of the authorities to punish them for its violation. This is government—the government of the people by the people through legal enactments. So long as the saloon-keeper obeys the law, the law will protect him, and no man or woman has a right to stand in front of his door for the purpose of driving customers away, any more than they have a right to perform the same act at the door of any other place of business.

The women, in their efforts to suppress intemperance, have had the sympathy of the people; yet a very large and respectable class of pronounced temperance men and women have not been able to endorse the method of warfare adopted. In the condition in which women are placed under our laws, they do not, as a class, understand the elements of government and have very crude views concerning their own and the rights of others. The influences brought to bear upon them were calculated to make them believe that it was not only their legal right, but their moral and Christian duty to stand guard at the doors of saloons and in this manner drive away the custom of saloon keepers. In many instances they have had bad advice, but now, when they understand their rights and the rights of others, they feel disposed to act strictly within the lines prescribed by law and the good of society. In all their efforts for the crushing out of intemperance or other vices, under and in accordance with the law, they will have the support of every good citizen.

GROWTH OF TRADE.

Those who give attention to the important statistics prepared for the BLADE'S commercial department, must be impressed with the fact that Toledo is making most rapid strides in the increase of her grain trade. Take our receipts of flour and grain for the past week, as compared with the corresponding weeks in 1872—'73, and we have a fair illustration of the growth of that class of business:

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Flour	4,799	5,318	8,475
Wheat	14,505	24,756	75,715
Corn	175,456	95,213	264,000
Oats	33,752	18,786	64,920
Barley	1,236	2,704	10,050

It will be seen that the receipts for the past week show an increase over those of the corresponding week of 1872, of 3,745 barrels of flour; 61,210 bushels of wheat; 89,144 bushels of corn; 31,148 bushels of oats, and 8,814 bushels of barley. The average receipts, according to these figures, are at the present time just about double what they were two years ago. In view of the genral financial depression throughout the West, these facts are quite remarkable, yet they serve to show the fact that trade is rapidly falling into its natural channels. The time is not distant, as we have before remarked, when this must be the shipping point for the great bulk of Western produce, whether seeking a home or foreign market.

☞ The marriage record of this State is not very encouraging. There were only a little over two-thirds as many marriages last year as there were in 1866. The following table show the number in each year since and including 1866, in Ohio:

In 1866 the number of marriages was	30,479
In 1867	29,230
In 1868	28,251
In 1869	23,910
In 1870	26,459
In 1871	24,627
In 1872	26,303
In 1873	23,460

This is far from encouraging. Here we see that with certainly a quarter of a million less population, there were 7,000 more marriages in 1866 than in 1873. In 1860 there was one marriage to every 101 of the population; in 1866, one to every 82; but in 1873, the marriages had fallen off to one in every 118.

☞ We are requested to state that a petition is now in the hands of every Recorder in the State of Ohio, asking the Constitutional Convention to insert a clause in the new Constitution, which is thus set forth in the petition:

"Such amendments as will require the Legislature to attach to and make part of every enactment by which a vote of the citizens of any locality, township, city or county may be authorized to effect, or sanction any matter of local interest, such as local or special taxation, changes of county lines, or boundaries, removal of the seat of justice of any county, or any matter of strictly local or sectional interest to the territory within which such vote may be proposed to be taken, a clause requiring and providing for the registration of all electors whose votes may be cast on such question, and also requiring that any person who votes on any such question shall have been a resident of the county, township, or city interested, at least one year next preceding the election aforesaid."

☞ The Columbus *Journal* is out in an article designed to dictate the re-nomination of all the incumbents of State offices whose terms expire at such a time as to render the election of their successors the coming fall a necessity. Perhaps no stronger men could be nominated, but the course adopted by the *Journal* can scarcely tend to improve their chances before the State Convention.

☞ The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, PENDLETON'S organ, pays the following touching tribute to the first act in the Legislative drama now on the "boards" at Columbus:

The State Senate last night killed the Redistricting scheme and placed it beyond the hope of resurrection. A fitting finale to the unprofitable session of a Legislature whose chronicles may be bound and laid upon the shelf of Time under the appropriate title of "Folly."

☞ The Constitutional Convention have adopted the Municipal article, with the section limiting the power of taxation for improvements, to which we referred on Saturday. We don't see how it will be possible for any of the larger cities of the State to vote for the new Constitution with that provision in it.

☞ The bill authorizing the people of Wood county to vote on the question of removing their county seat from Bowling Green to Perrysburg, after passing the Senate, was read twice in the House and permitted to pass over until next winter for final action.

☞ JOHN G. THOMPSON, Senator from the Franklin district, has resigned his seat in that body for the purpose of entering upon his duties as State Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

A List of General Laws Passed at the Present Session.

The following is a complete list of all the general laws passed by the present Legislature:

GENERAL LAWS.

Making partial appropriations for the year 1874.

Making appropriations for the Constitutional Convention and the General Assembly.

Amending section seven of the code of civil procedure so as to give notice by publication of the pendency of judicial proceedings.

Prohibiting any company or corporation organized under the laws of any other State or of the United States doing a banking or any other kind of business in connection with insurance from doing business in this State.

To amend the act to punish the adulteration of milk and cheese, by giving the Court power, for violation of the law, to fine or imprison, or both.

For the cancellation and return of the bonds under the act known as the Boesel Railroad Law.

To amend the Code of Criminal Procedure so as to provide that the counsel assigned by the Court to the defense of a pauper criminal shall not be a partner of the Prosecuting Attorney.

Defining what constitutes the crime of rape.

To facilitate the proceedings and compel the attendance of witnesses in contested election cases.

To amend the school law by prescribing that the clerk of the sub-district shall, six days prior to the day for the election of a Director, post up three written or printed notices.

To amend the act to enable manufacturing companies to capitalize their debts by increasing their capital stock and creating preference shares, so as to allow creditors to take stock into the business of a company which becomes embarrassed.

Amending section 62 of the criminal code, which relate to the forfeiture of recognizances so as to leave out the words, "failed to keep the peace" as a cause of forfeiture.

To authorize County Commissioners to remove drift and timber from rivers in their respective counties.

To fix definitely the compensation of assignees for administering an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

To provide for supplying United States Courts in Ohio with the laws of the State.

To amend the Free Turnpike Act by providing that the distance of two miles, within which lands are assessed for the road, may be computed in any direction from either end or terminus of the road.

To provide the mode of taking bail in criminal cases.

For the protection of buoys in the State of Ohio.

To authorize County Commissioners to require persons confined in jail for non-payment of fines and costs in minor criminal cases to perform hard labor until such fines and costs are paid.

Requiring County Auditors to keep a book of additions and deductions.

Attaching a penalty to violations of the law regulating the rules of transportation by Railroad Companies.

To authorize County Commissioners to widen or deepen ditches and water courses.

To prevent the use of ferrets to catch rabbits.

To regulate mines and mining.

Requiring County Commissioners to pay for timber, stone and gravel used in the improvement of a road out of the county funds for that purpose.

To authorize Boards of Education in special School Districts to designate the hour at which elections for members of the Board takes place, and requiring six days' notice to be given.

To authorize the filling of vacancies in Township Trustee Boards.

To amend the law to preserve the purity of elections, by providing that any ballot with a certain designated heading shall contain printed thereon in place of another any name not found on the regular ballot shall be regarded as having been placed there for the purpose of fraud.

Amending the criminal code so that when a person is charged with a capital offense it should be the duty of the Clerk of the Court to draw from the box thirty-six ballots and make out a venire facias to the Sheriff commanding him to summon the persons so drawn.

To authorize railroad companies, the line of whose road has not been finally located, to divert or change the line thereof so as to avoid a county named in the certificate of incorporation.

To amend the act to prevent collisions on railroads by providing that an engineer who shall fail to bring his engine to a full stop, as required by the original act, shall be subject to immediate arrest and fined not more than $100.

To provide that wills granting property to religious or benevolent institutions shall be executed at least one year prior to the death of the testator.

Amending sections 52 and 53 of the act to provide for the better regulation of the Lunatic Asylums of the State.

Amending the Municipal Code so that City Marshals may serve civil as well as criminal processes.

To allow parties claiming as heir, grantee or devisee of a deceased person to testify in cases where the adverse party is the guardian or trustee of a child or children of a deceased person or of an idiot or insane person.

To exempt from execution clothing to the amount of $100 of an unmarried woman, sewing machine, knitting machine, bible, hymn-book and other books not to exceed $25 in value.

To amend the municipal code so that counties having criminal jurisdiction may arraign and recognize criminals to appear before the Probate Judge.

To authorize certain incorporated companies to hold property and carry on business in any county in this State and beyond the limits thereof, and to take stock in other companies.

To authorize the Comptroller of the State Treasury to draw on the County Treasurers in advance of the time of their annual and semi-annual settlements with the State Auditor.

To enable creditors to choose an assignee.

To authorize the association of persons for the purpose of erecting buildings for the treatment of invalids.

For the punishment, by fine and imprisonment, of any warehouseman, storage, forwarding or commission merchant for converting to his own use the proceeds or profits of any consignment otherwise than instructed by the consignor.

To give an administrator, appointed in place of an administrator or executor who has died, the personal property unadministered upon.

To permit insurance companies, organized in this State, to take risks against damage done property by lightning.

To provide for reducing delinquent taxes, when no property is found to distrain, to the form of a judgment.

To require the same notice to be given for vacating State roads as is required for vacation on other roads.

To exempt from execution or seizure, any fund set apart by benevolent associations or societies, for the families of deceased members.

To provide for the improvement of streets, and planting shade trees along the same; and the manner in which contracts shall be let.

To provide that an artillery organization shall be allowed when on parade ten rounds, not exceeding six days per year, $250 per day for each horse actually employed.

For the further protection of birds and game.

Supplementary and codifying the Ditch Laws.

For the reorganization and management of hospitals for the insane.

To provide that a violation of the laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals shall subject the offender to the same punishment as conducing to riot or assault.

Providing that before a company shall commence supplying any with water or gas the question of granting the company such privileges, shall be submitted to a vote of the people.

To enable the Common Council of any city or incorporated village in this State, having a population of twenty-five hundred inhabitants or more, through which any of the canals of this State may run, or for the Board of County Commissioners of the county in which such city or incorporated village may be situated, to construct and maintain for public use a swing bridge or self-closing bridge on any highway where the same crosses such canal within the territory of said city or incorporated village.

Requiring the levy of a tax for the purchase of a site and the erection of a township house thereon, to be submitted to a vote of the people.

Providing that the amount heretofore assessed upon the land-owners resident within two miles of a free turnpike, for the repair and improvement of the same, shall be made for the same purpose by the County Commissioners.

To render more efficient the law in relation to inclosing railroads by fences and cattle-guards.

To provide that where land has been appraised which is presumed to contain oil, and it is afterward found to not contain oil, the County Commissioners shall have authority to equalize the appraisement.

Providing that specialists may be employed as teachers who cannot pass examination in the ordinary branches of education.

To protect sidewalks from obstruction and injury, and providing that fines assessed for such offenses shall be used for the repair of such injury or the removal of such obstruction.

To provide for the publication annually in pamphlet form of County Commissioners in September.

To provide that the guardianship of cemetery grounds, located outside of municipal corporations and not under the control of religious associations, shall be placed in the hands of Township Trustees.

To provide for the superintendence of certain volumes of the Ohio State Reports.

To enable trustees of religious denominations to become incorporated, and defining their powers.

To provide that one-half of the fines imposed under the Act to Prevent Cruelty to Animals shall go to the State; making it a misdemeanor, and also a misdemeanor for the members of any Board of County Commissioners to refuse to perform any duty required of them by law.

Providing for the sale of state lands, and to repeal an act therein named.

To authorize the transmission of election returns by mail in Senatorial elections, where the returns of one County go to another for certificate.

To apply the provisions of the Baber Primary Election Law to political conventions.

To require the polls at primary elections to be kept open between the hours of 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

To divide Wards of cities into two election precincts, when they have a voting population of 1,000 or over.

To enable Granges of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry to become incorporated.

To require the quality and weight of flour packed in sacks to be distinctly marked on the package.

To provide for the creation of a society to hold donations for superannuated preachers.

Requiring the Probate Judge in each county to make semi-annual examinations of the condition of the Treasury.

EARLY REMINISCENCES OF PERRYSBURGH.

Something Regarding Its First Newspaper—How They Used to Do It.

Part of the facts contained below we clip from the Perrysburgh *Journal*, the remainder are furnished by the author:

The first newspaper—*Miami of the Lake*—was established in Perrysburgh by the late Jesup W. Scott, who subsequently moved to Toledo, and died in that city in January last. This journal was the second established on the Maumee river, and the first that attracted the attention of the then settled portions of Ohio and of other and distant States, to the commercial magnitude of a future city that would grow up between the mouth of the Maumee river and foot of the rapids, and destined ultimately to enlarge, and embrace within its limits a continuous city on both sides of the river, between the points named. The nucleus of the city finally settled near the mouth of Swan Creek, which Mr. Scott, at an early day, anticipated, and there he concentrated his interests with results most creditable to his sagacity.

But this has no relation to the history of the first newspaper established below Fort Wayne, on this river—the *Miami of the Lake*. Mr. Scott parted with his interests, and the establishment, in 1837-38, was in the hands of J. H. McBride, and it is of this eccentric, but kind hearted man, that I propose to recall a reminiscence.

The autumn of one of the years mentioned, found me at Manhattan, a journeyman printer in the employ of the Buffalo Company, who were proprietors of that town. The company were deliquent in their payments to me; and Mr. McBride, in some way being informed of this fact, and being much in want of a compositor, paid me a visit and offered me what was then considered liberal wages, $8 per week "and board"—payments promptly every Saturday night—if I would come and work for him. I had a conversation with the agent of the Manhattan Company, Frederick Wright, regarding the proposition, who promised payment of all arrears at the end of three weeks; but agreed that if I would go up and work for Mr. McBride, and return about the end of that time, all delinquencies would be adjusted on the basis of "indemnity for the past and security for the future." With this understanding, on the following afternoon I embarked on the good steamer *Andrew Jackson*, and reached Perrysburg about two o'clock, and made haste to seek the "sanctum" and office of Mr. McBride.

After landing I sought and found the office, which was in the second story of a frame building on the corner of Elm street and an alley, and which, I am informed, is yet standing. Entering the room, I found Mr. McBride seated on a stool behind a substitute for a table in the form of a store-box, busily engaged with scissors and pencil. As I closed the door, he look round and recognized and greeted me cordially. After a brief conversation, he gave me a "case," and I was soon diligently prosecuting my work.

And here a word regarding the general appearance of the "office." Neither before nor since have I witnessed anything, as regards filth and general disorder, that would bear comparison with it. This surprised me the more, as the personal appearance of McBride, in his manner and apparel, as he appeared abroad, were faultless. In justice to him it may be stated that he was free, both at home and abroad, from any of the popular vices. He was a man of great purity in his habits,—with the exception named—abjuring all stimulants and narcotics, including, even, tea and coffee.

His face was thin, cadaverous, cassius-like, skin transparent, and his well-formed teeth were as white as snow. But at his "own home," his "den" and caricature of a printing office, his clothing was shockingly foul. The demon of filth reigned supreme, among everything—animate and inanimate.

Among my observations, I had noticed the room was heated by a cook-stove. As evening approached, the editor called out to a most dirty looking imp: "Here, John—it's time to be getting supper." The boy seized an inky sponge, and commenced swabbing a small "imposing stone," then taking a greasy rag of either linen, cotton or woolen fabric, he proceeded to "clean" the stone by rubbing it dry. Soon, flour, a cup of water, and tallow or grease of some sort, was produced; and the boy, with his inky hands, began to mix the ingredients, and the biscuit was soon in the oven; and then salt pork commenced cooking over the stove. Even after this disgusting exhibition, I had no suspicion that any portion of this villainous compound was designed for myself; and I turned towards my new employer and enquired where I was to board.

"Board, board! Why here, of course. I always board my hands. It's so much more convenient all round."

I advised friend McBride that I did not belong to the Ottawa, Mawatomie, or any other of the ancient tribes; but that I had been reared, so far as human food was concerned, in the ordinary habits of civilization, and if such food as that in preparation was designed for my use, we would "dissolve." After a little process regarding what he considered my "fastidiousness," he gave me a dollar for my afternoon's work, and I put on my coat and went over to Spafford's, had supper, and the next boat returned me to Manhattan. My account stood thus:

Boat fare, 75 cts. each way	$1 50
Supper at Spafford's	75
Total	$2 25
Cash of McBride	$1 00
Out of pocket	$1 25

But I had full compensation for the lost $1 25 in the mirth I enjoyed in being entertained in McBride's mode of "domestic life."

H. S. K.

☞ At the Republican caucus held in Columbus on Friday night, it was resolved to hold the State Republican Convention on the 10th of September.

☞ Our Legislature was in session 136 days and passed 125 general laws and two-thirds as many local ones. They make up for lack of quality in quantity.

SAVE MONEY!!

Save From 25 to 50 per Cent. by Purchasing Your

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT THE

MAMMOTH STORE,

No. 97 Summit Street,

Their new Spring Stock has just arrived. The Largest Assortment in the City to select from. Every quality of BOOTS and SHOES can be found at the MAMMOTH STORE, cheaper than any other House in the City. If you want to save from 25 to 50 per cent. on your purchases, don't forget the place, the

MAMMOTH STORE,

NO. 97 SUMMIT STREET.

BRANCH STORE---287 Broadway.

LEWIS YOUNG, Proprietor,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

PLANK ROAD IMPROVEMENT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition has been filed with the County Auditor, asking for the improvement of the road commencing at Air Line Junction Bridge, thence westerly along Wayne street, so called, to the Monroe turnpike; then commencing again on the section line road, near the northeast corner of Section nine (9), Town three (3) U. S. R., in Adams Twp., and thence west on said section line road to the N. W. corner of Section eight (8), Town three (3), U. S. R., by constructing a plank road eight feet in width of three inch white or four oak plank, laid on suitable stringers and properly spiked or fastened. Also, that such grading, culverting and draining may be done as shall make a good and substantial road.

Samuel Blanchard, H. A. Boyd and Edward Upton, viewers and J. L. Stratton, surveyor, will meet at Air Line Junction on Monday, May 18th, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., and proceed to make a view and survey of the route of the proposed improvement, and report to the Commissioners on or before the 1st day of June, 1874.

By order of the Commissioners of Lucas County, O.

E. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.
Auditor's Office, Lucas county, Ohio,
Toledo, O., April 20th, 1874.

HENRY PHILIPPS,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Mechanics' and Butchers' Tools, Nails, Glass, Sash, Paints, Leather and Rubber Belting and Packing, Guns, Pistols, &c.

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TOLEDO, OHIO.

The Blanchard Churn

as combining more good qualities than any other now made. It has been manufactured and used OVER TWENTY YEARS and more than

100,000

are now in successful operation. It is a perfect AUTOMATIC BUTTER MAKER. Call and see it or send for circular.

HENRY PHILIPPS,
Exclusive Agent,
54 and 56 Summit St., Toledo, O.

☞ The Columbus correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* thus describes one feature of the closing session of the Legislature:

At an earlier hour than usual, the Grangers began to assemble, unpacking their drawers and desks and stowing away their surplus stationery and books for ready transmission to their rural cots. As one intelligent member remarked, while putting carefully by several bundles of envelopes, "These here things will come mighty handy for private use, even during interim." So they will; so they will. It would comprise very curious reading, the statistics of the weight and value of the public plunder which will next week be in transit to the Granger homes. Under some of the desks lay ponderous packages, carefully done up in strong brown paper, and well fastened by strong whip-cord, and some of the said packages contained stationery enough to stock a country store.

The Funeral of Dr. Livingstone.

Livingstone's funeral was the grandest witnessed during the present generation. Stanley occupied the post of honor, heading the right hand side of the line of pall-bearers. The procession commenced to move at 12 o'clock on Sunday, the 19th, from the Hall of the Geographical Society in Saville Row, London. The hearse was followed by 12 mounted coaches, then came the Queen's and Prince of Wales' carriages, and numerous others of the nobility. The pall-bearers were headed on the right hand by Stanley, and on the left by Wainwright. The others were Dr. Kirk, Horace Walters, Sir Thomas Steele, Col. Grant, Mr. Webb, of Newstead Abbey, and Mr. E. Young. The chief mourners were Dr. Moffat, Livingstone's father-in-law, and the dead explorer's two sons, Thomas and Oswell Livingstone. There were present the Dukes of Sutherland and Manchester, Lords Shaftesbury, Lawrence and Houghton, the Bishops of Lincoln and Sierra Leone, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Wm. Ferguson, the Lord Mayor of London and 20 members of the Corporation; Right Honorable Russell Gurney; the diplomatic representatives of America, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, and many others; the Lord Provost of Edinburgh; the Provosts of Glasgow and Hamilton; the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton; the officers of the Malva; Admiral Smart, Osborne and other explorers. The ceremony was impressive to a high degree. There was a full choral service. Dean Stanley, the Sub-Dean and Canons of Westminster Cathedral officiated. The "Dead March" from Saul was performed. The coffin was covered with camelias and palm branches. An immense concourse of spectators followed the procession. Along the route the stores were half closed.

The *Observer* and other papers pay a high tribute to American enterprise. The *Telegraph* says that Stanley and Wainwright, in the places of honor, signify America and Africa, as chief mourners, and without American aid, Livingstone would have been unheard of and died long ago.

Governor Washburn Elected to Succeed Charles Sumner.

Thirty-second ballot: Whole number of votes cast, 265; necessary to a choice, 133; Dawes, 72; Hoar, 75; Curtis, 69; Adams, 19; Washburne, 10; Banks, 12; Loring, 3; Putnam, Whittier, Sanford, Hale, and Phillips, 1 each. A recess.

At a meeting of the Dawes men before the session opened at 2 o'clock, a ballot for candidates other than Dawes, resulted in three votes for Dr. Loring, and 14 for Washburne, a part of which were for Emory Washburne, and part for Gov. Washburn. The 161 were scattering. Judge Bennett, of Taunton, received a few votes. During the recess a communication was received from the Dawes men proposing a union on the name of Dr. Loring, which was rejected by the Hoar men by almost a unanimous vote. Another proposition was likewise then the Dawes men that the Hoar men should pass a resolution complimentary to Dawes, and they would withdraw his name. They also proposed that but one more ballot should be taken to-day, and the Convention then adjourn to Saturday. Both of these propositions were voted down. Sprague, of Framingham, moved that the Hoar men should suck to Judge Hoar, but finally withdrew the motion.

The 33d and final ballot was taken when the Convention assembled after recess. Mr. Sadman, of Boston, moved to proceed at once to ballot, which was carried, and the roll was called. After the roll was first called there began an immediate change of votes, which lasted nearly half an hour, and all of them in favor of Gov. Washburn. The result was as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 267; necessary for a choice, 134; Wm. B. Washburn, 151; Curtis, 64; Dawes, 26; Adams, 15; Loring, 4; Banks, 4; Wendell Phillips, 1; Stephen N. Gifford, 1; John O. Whittier, 1. The President stated that "it appears that Wm. B. Washburn is chosen Senator," and declared the Convention adjourned.

The kidneys and liver are the organs nature has especially designed to carry out the wastes of the system. They are the scavengers, the blood cleansing organs of the body, and acting under the health-giving influence of Hamilton's Buchu and Dandelion remove the causes of disease and thus effect cures. This is the best Buchu in the market, and attends strictly to business. Ask for it at your drug store.

Pretty Lips

should have pearly teeth behind them. To make the teeth pearly, and to keep them so, there is nothing like Fragrant Sozodont. It neutralizes every element of impurity that affects the soundness or whiteness of the shell which sheathes the dental bone. Moreover, it prevents gum-boil and canker.

For the "attraction of cohesion," see Spalding's Glue.

☞ Do not be deceived. CABLE SCREW WIRE Boots and Shoes are the cheapest, safest, driest, and most durable ever worn. Try them. All bear the Patent Stamp.

☞ Through the length and breadth of the land the celebrated SILVER TIPPED Boots and Shoes are sold by the million, for parents know they last twice as long as those without Tips. Try them. For sale by all dealers.

For Throat Diseases and Affections of the chest, "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are of value. For Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by Cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce beneficial results.

The thousands of nostrums in the market for the cure of Bright's disease, diabetes, gravel and affections of the kidneys and urinary organs, possess little or no virtue. They simply answer the purpose of the drug venders; but the aim of *Kearney's Extract Buchu* is to give the patient and practitioner a remedy of repute and unquestionable merit. Ask for Kearney's Buchu. Take no other. Depot, 104 Duane street, New York. Physician of thirty years' experience in attendance to answer correspondence. Sold by druggists everywhere. Send for Pamphlet.

YOUTH AND MEN—Suffering from Bad Habit and Effects, Nervous Debility, etc., send 10 cents for Best Book. Nine Illustrations. Dr. E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

R. H. PARRENT, of Anderson county, Ky., says: "I have sold Kress Fever Tonic for sometime past. It has never failed to cure a case of ague that I have heard of. Aggravated cases of long standing readily yield to its influence. It is certainly the best ague medicine I know anything about." This remedy is sold by the proprietors on a warrant that it will cure ague. A box of pills free with every bottle. Ask your druggist for it.

TUMBRIDGE & CO., BANKERS, 39 WALL ST., N. Y., send free to any address their book, explaining a new and safe system of operating in stocks, on capital as low as $50, without risk. Puts and Calls negotiated at market rates. Fifty dollars for fifty shares of any stock. Send for a copy.

L. W. HAMILTON & CO., Stock Brokers, 48 Broad st., N. Y., have published a very interesting book entitled "How Fortunes are made in Wall Street," which they will mail free to any address. All interested in stock speculations should call or send for a copy.

As necessary as a Plow, is Jones' Scale, Binghamton, N. Y.

Nervous Debility.

A depressed, irritable state of mind; a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling; no energy or animation; confused head, weak memory, often with debilitating, involuntary discharges. The consequence of excesses, mental overwork or indiscretions. The Nervous Debility finds a sovereign cure in Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific, No. 28. It tones up the system, arrests discharges, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. It is perfectly harmless and always efficient. Price $1, for a package of five boxes and a large $2 vial of powder, which is important in old, serious cases; or $1 per single box. Sold by all Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

PLAIN, WILLIAMS, & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, Toledo, Ohio.

The Centaur Liniments allay pain, soothe swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, sprain, old sores, any fresh bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals.

Children cry for Castoria—pleasant to take—a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels.

EARLY FAVORITE POTATO.

See D. S. Bellfron's advertisement, April 9th.

AGENTS WANTED for the grandest book published. YOUMAN'S DICTIONARY OF EVERY-DAY WANTS, containing 25,000 RECIPES (more the number when re-boxed in this case). Intensely interesting, attractive and useful to all classes saving money daily to every buyer. Selling faster than any other three books combined! One Agent has already sold over 3,000 copies! 16 page circular and terms free. Address F. A. HUTCHINSON & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EVERYBODY'S OWN PHYSICIAN,

by C. W. Gleason, M. D. A useful and elegant volume of 400 pages, over 70 engravings. Price $1.50. One agent sold $7 in one day. Agents wanted. Terms liberal. H. S. MCKINNEY & CO., 70 Nassau St., Phila.

BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES—Morning of Life—Darling Rosy—Little Among the Roses—Little Beggar—Infant Bacchus—Original Queens of the Garden—Sweet Sixteen—Queen of the Garden—Queen of the Ocean—Queen of the Home—Queen of Hearts, and hundreds of others. Sent Free, postpaid, for 25 cts. Only 10 cts. each for the set of 12 for $1 by mail, post paid. Agents wanted. Catalogue free. Address U. S. RILEY, Hartland, N. Y.

SOMETHING NEW.

LOTS OF FUN!

Rare Enjoyment for both Young and Old. The Great Puzzle. Everybody ready to buy. Sells at sight. Agents wanted everywhere. Address COMPANY, 320 Broadway, New York, and Parkersburg, West Va.

CLARKE'S NEW METHOD PIANO-FORTE

HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED

Teacher or practical pianist, plain and ornamental music, thoroughly taught by mail. Clarke's New Method for the Piano-Forte carries a child or adult by easy gradations to a highly practical result.

Sent by Mail, Price, $3.75.

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EPILEPSY OR FITS. ROSS' EPILEPTIC BALSAM for the cure of this terrible disease has no equal. They can be confidently relied upon when all other remedies have failed. The uniform success which attends their use is such as to enable us to warrant them for treatment, and make no charge unless a cure is effected. Circulars and most unbiased of testimonials, terms, etc., sent to all applicants. Address ROSS BROTHERS, No. 237 Main Street, Rochester, N. Y.

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ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

Magnificent Colored Plate

Hundreds of Engravings, beside Descriptive Price List of 3000 varieties of choice Flower and Vegetable Seeds. Rare Gladiolus, Lilies, &c., &c. Full directions for culture. Complete in every respect. Sent free on receipt of two stamps. Address WASHBURN & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

V. R. DOUW & CO. SEEDSMEN ALBANY, N. Y.

Our SPRING CATALOGUE of FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS, BULBS, ROOTS, &c., consisting of 100 pages, with more than 250 illustrations of Plants, Flowers and Vegetables, and of the various implements and ornaments appertaining to the care, cultivation and adornment of the house, lawn and garden, is now ready, and will be sent *free* to all on application.

Please state in what paper you saw this advertisement.

V. P. DOUW & CO.,
82 State street, Albany, N. Y.

E. R. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Grain Commission Buyers, TOLEDO, OHIO.

ANY sending their address will receive something interesting. ROOK, LANE & CO., ONE Belle Plaine, Kan.

WRITING MACHINES.

10,000 SOLD THE LAST 30 DAYS.

Made *expressly* for *the nervous* and people with *trembling hands*. No change of pen or holder. Can be carried in vest pocket; patented; cannot wear out; worth price as a curiosity, if not for use. Brass, 35c; silver-plated, 50c, by mail. W. EVANS, Hart's Falls, N. Y. Say where you saw this.

$20 Per Day—1000 Agents wanted. Particulars free. A. H. Blair & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS wishing *steady employment* should canvass for

WONDERS OF THE GREAT DEEP.

A book of absorbing interest, filled with valuable information. Contains full accounts of Submarine Diving, Ocean Telegraphy, Arctic Discoveries, Whale Fisheries, &c., &c. Selling rapidly; price low. Elegantly illustrated; handsomely bound. Quaker City Pub. Co., Phila.

NEW ILLUSTRATED PUBLICATION, "EVERY MAN THE FOUNDER OF HIS OWN FORTUNE; OR, HOW TO GET RICH." Unequaled on earth as a guide to WEALTH, or for the canvasser to sell. Dates from "Panic Hard Times" and the "Great Temperance Movement." Agents' profits 300 per cent. Single copy, by mail, 25 cts. Circulars with testimonials free, in which we refer to Agents who sell 1000 copies per day. D. C. WALKER & CO., Office, 81 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

$72 Each week. Agents wanted, particulars free. J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

"WIDOWS' TRAPS & MAIDENS' TRICKS." A book for everybody. All about the 'fair but frail' N. Y. women. Regular 'eye-opener'—50c. Nebraska Perfume Stone, 25c. Magic Photographs, 25c. Magic Eggs, 25c. W. EVANS, Hart's Falls, N. Y. Mention this paper.

$300,000

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES!

Legalized by State Authority, and DRAWN IN PUBLIC IN ST. LOUIS.

Grand Single Number Scheme of 50,000 Nos. DRAWS THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH

CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000!

10,000 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters $2 50.

The

THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Democratic Legislature has found no little difficulty in fixing up a Congressional district for the accommodation of aspiring Democrats in this part of the State. In the first place, they undertook to make a district composed of the counties of Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, Seneca and Wood. This passed the House, but the Senate was not satisfied with it, so they mapped out another district, composed of Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Lucas, Ottawa, and Williams counties. In the House district, GRANT's majority in 1872 was 2,608, while ALLEN, in 1873, had a majority of 1,162. The Republican vote in 1873 was 2,349 less than in 1872, while the Democratic vote of 1873 was only 843 below that of 1872. Notwithstanding the majority of 1,162 for ALLEN last fall, the Democratic Congressional aspirants in this city were not entirely satisfied that they could carry the district proposed by the House, so they mapped out new territory. That our readers may understand the political complexion of the new district, we give below the vote on Governor last fall and also that on President in 1872:

	1873.		1872.	
	Noyes.	Allen.	Grant.	Greeley
Defiance	749	1711	1363	1720
Fulton	1417	790	2210	828
Henry	900	1482	1160	1510
Lucas	4301	3851	5253	3083
Ottawa	772	1451	1122	1439
Williams	1856	1867	2013	1419
Total	9995	11832	13061	9997
Grant's majority				3064
Allen's majority				837

It will be seen that the Republican vote of 1873 was 3,156 less than in 1872, while the Democratic vote of 1873 was 535 greater than that of 1872. A variety of causes contributed to the falling off in the Republican vote, and but very few, if any, of the 3,156 Republican votes missing in 1873 were cast for Governor ALLEN. The increase of his vote over that cast for Mr. GREELEY is accounted for in the fact that in Henry, Defiance, Williams and Ottawa counties, a large number of Democrats refused to support GREELEY, but all turned out to vote for ALLEN. It is probable that ALLEN's vote was about as large in these counties as can be cast for any candidate whom the Democrats may nominate for Congress, while any popular candidate on the Republican ticket can carry at least two thousand more votes than were cast for NOYES last fall. This would give the Republicans a thousand majority in the District. This is not a very flattering picture for our Democratic friends to look upon, but it is the best that can be made out of the figures furnished by the official votes of the several counties named.

VOTING AID TO RAILROADS.

As we have before stated, the people of Ohio would not have voted in favor of calling a Constitutional Convention, but for the reason that they desired to obtain the power to vote aid for the construction of Railroads, and also because they were exceedingly anxious to procure a change in the judicial system of the State which would insure speedy trials and small cost bills. The Convention has utterly failed to materially change the judical system, and the same expensive and endless routine of litigation must be continued. In the case of voting aid to Railroads, the Convention has grudgingly consented to permit the people to vote on the insertion of a clause in the Constitution similar in its provisions to the Boesel Law. The proposition is to be submitted independent of the Constitution. The Convention has shown a distrust of the people throughout, and only consented to the submission of this proposition as a compromise. We regret that the Convention has so entirely failed to understand, or so utterly disregarded public sentiment in the treatment of these and other questions. They have been in session nearly a year, and yet what has been accomplished in the way of reform, it is difficult to discover. We feel thankful for even the privilege of voting in favor of this separate proposition to permit the people to attend to their own business in their own way, under certain restrictions. The strength of this measure may help to carry through the balance of the luggage, since the Railroad aid clause must be worthless without the adoption of the revamped old Constitution.

☞ Our new Congressional District, as mapped out by the State Senate, will attach to the Democratic kite Messrs. HAAG, of Henry, and HILL, of Defiance, —both having an eye to Congress, and they will be able to "worry" the Toledo aspirants, should the new scheme be adopted.

MAY THEIR MATCH.—A few evenings since, on the Southern bound train on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, was a negligently dressed man, who, in delivering his ticket, injudiciously exhibited a purse well filled with cash. This attracted the attention of a couple of innocent looking sharpers on the train, who determined to relieve him of what surplus greenbacks he might be possessed of. With this object in view, one of the parties approached his fellow traveler, and under the plea of getting a little tobacco took a seat by his side, and entered into conversation. Words flew briskly, and the parties were soon well acquainted. The man of negligent attire grew very communicative, and gave a full account of himself and contemplated movements. This seemed to agree in many respects with the proposed operations of his new acquaintance, whose attention was about this time attracted by sharper No. 2, who exhibited a deck of cards, and made boasts of the tricks he could perform, and neat slight of hand dodges, one after another, were quickly performed. Then followed "three card monte," which sharper No. 1 quietly explained to his new found acquaintance, and proposed some fun. This being agreed to, No. 1 got possession of the cards, apparently turned down a corner, and at the request of "the man of cash" passed them to him, who, with a dextrous move of his hand, marked the cards, without being noticed by any one. A bet was proposed; "greeny" apparently held back, but finally went $25 on the game, and passed the cash to a man outside, who it appeared was interested in the game. Suffice it to say, he won, and crowded down all intimations of fraud with such an ample display of muscle, backed as he was by his friend, the stakeholder, that the sharpers were compelled to retire worsted. Their chagrin was not lessened when learned they had been beaten by a couple of well known sports from Toledo.

IRON MANUFACTURING FOR NORTH TOLEDO.—We learn that a proposal was made a few days since by the Murray Iron Company from Fort Wayne to certain property holders in North Toledo, in return for certain lands and other privileges, to locate their iron works in that portion of the city, and erect buildings costing in the aggregate upwards of $80,000. The buildings proposed are, a boiler shop 80x60; a machine shop, 160x60, and a store room, 30x30 feet, two stories in height, and are expected to afford employment for from two to three hundred men. The acceptance or rejection of the proposal has not yet been decided upon.

RAILWAYS.

Columbus & Toledo.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Columbus & Toledo Railroad this week, President GREENE presented a report setting forth the condition and prospects of the Road. At the outset, a resolution was adopted to the effect that work would be commenced as soon as $1,000,000 of capital stock could be secured. The amount to be raised by each locality interested was assigned as follows:

Columbus	$450,000
Delaware county	100,000
Marion county	100,000
Wyandot county	100,000
Fostoria and Wood county	50,000
Toledo	200,000
	$1,000,000

The following shows the amount already subscribed:

Columbus	$111,100
Delaware county	99,850
Marion county	109,550
Wyandot county	106,900
Fostoria	11,500
Toledo	339,450
	$877,750

It will be seen that Marion and Wyandot counties have subscribed more than their allotted shares of the stock, while Columbus is $39,000 short, Delaware $50,000, Fostoria and Wood county $38,500, and Toledo $65,550. The total subscription amounts to $877,750, leaving $122,250 to be raised. Toledo must, therefore, make up about one-half of the deficiency, and this she should do without delay.

The President reports the entire receipts since the organization at $62,850, while the expenditures have been $50,851.75.—The right of way for about eighty miles has been secured, at an average cost of $808.86 per mile.

The engineer in his report, says:

Between Columbus and Toledo the line passes through five flourishing towns, ranging in population from two to eight thousand, three of which towns are the county seats of wealthy and populous counties, and each and all of them are only awaiting the completion of our line, and the consequent cheap fuel, to engage extensively in manufactures.

While it may be with confidence asserted that nowhere else in the State is there, unoccupied, so good a field for a railroad, it may also be claimed that nowhere else in the State can a line of equal length be so cheaply constructed or so economically maintained.

Passing as it does up the water-shed between the Scioto and Olentangy rivers, and running down the divide between the Maumee and Sandusky, with no considerable streams to bridge, no bottom lands to overflow, the most prolific source of annoyance and costs to which railroads are subjected, is almost entirely avoided, and their being neither high embankments nor deep cuts, the roadway could be kept up at a minimum cost.

The best gravel for ballast is available for one-third of the line, and suitable lime-stone is advantageously distributed along the remainder.

Building stone of the best qualities is within easy reach of all estimated structures; and timber for cross-ties, stringers and lumber abounds on every portion of the line.

The located line begins in the Union depot at Columbus, and ends at the edge of the Maumee River, on the Company's grounds at Toledo; length 121.7 miles.

Of this line 114.78 miles, or 94.3 per cent. is straight, 6.92 miles, or 5.7 per cent only is curvature. Number of degrees of curvature on the entire line is 350 deg. 34 min.

The estimated cost of the line, including all the necessary land, right of way, depots, water stations, engine house, telegraph, etc., etc., complete, is $21,000 per mile.

The progress of this work is such that there is no room to doubt the early completion of all needed arrangements for the vigorous construction of the Road.

Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago.

The Defiance *Democrat* thus refers to the progress of work on this Road:

Work on this line is progressing remarkably fast at present in this vicinity. The track layers are now about two miles east from town and are coming along fast. At the Auglaize bridge Mr. Townsend is pushing things on the stone work. About forty men are employed by him. The work at that point is nearly completed ready for the bridge. West of the Auglaize, White, Bird & Co. have sixteen men at work on the trestling and earth work. Everything between the bridge and the Wabash crossing will be finished ready for track within thirty days. Track laying west of town still continues. The Maumee River will be reached within a few days when stone work will commence on the bridge. Everything is lively in this section.

A NIGHT'S FIRE.

Three Dwellings Burned to the Ground—Rapid Spread of the Flames—Probable Loss by the Fire.

Shortly after two o'clock Friday night, Patrolman NOHL, while on Madison street near Seventeenth, discovered a bright light in the vicinity of Monroe street. Rightly supposing that a fire had broken out in that vicinity, he pulled box No. 12, as no other alarm had been sounded. Rushing in the direction of the light, he found the flames issuing from the rear portion of the residence of Mrs. THERESSA PLOUNT, residing at the intersection of Bartlett and Twenty-first street.

The inmates of the dwelling had just been roused from their sleep, and were making strenuous exertions to save as much of the furniture as possible. The fire engines were promptly on the ground, but having to lay some fifteen hundred feet of hose, and being detained by the bursting of one of the sections, the flames spread to an adjoining dwelling owned by Mrs. PLOUNT and that of a colored man named THOMAS JONES, both of which were almost wholly consumed ere a stream could be got on the flames, when the fire was promptly controlled.

The loss on the three dwellings with contents will not fall far short of $3,500, on which, we understand, there was an insurance of about $2,000. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is thought to have been the result of a spark from the chimney.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Martin, O.

A young man named Gardner, employed in Goff & Jones' bowl factory at our place, was unfortunate Tuesday and had his left hand badly injured with a small circular saw. The surgeon, Dr. Barclay, of Genoa, dressed the wounded hand, but yesterday Gardner concluded to have it amputated, which was done. Mr. Gardner seems to be doing well.

April 16, 1874.

Allen County.

LIMA.

New dwellings going up all over town.—The debt of Allen county amounts to $10,500.—118,500 pounds of wool were shorn in Allen county during the year 1873.—Over 1,776 dogs in this county did damage to sheep to the extent of $1,142 during the past year.—Allen county has 111,400 acres of uncultivated land within its limits.—Lima corporation cast over eleven hundred votes at the last election, which shows up the population in a very fair light. Averaging six persons to a voter, which is a very low rate, this gives a population of over 6,600.

Defiance.

EDITOR BLADE:—The temperance crusade is still being prosecuted with but little variation from the course pursued two weeks since. The ladies hold their daily prayer meetings in the church, have their mass meetings three evenings out of the week and make their semi-daily pilgrimages to the saloons. They are meeting with much better success, they say, than they expected. They have prevailed on six saloon keepers to quit selling liquors, and there are six more that they expect will quit this week. The balance they hope to persuade to quit some time during the summer, or if they can't persuade them they hope to worry them until they give up their spirits. Prosecutions have been opened agrinst some for selling contrary to law. Thhe ladies went before the Council with a numerously signed petition, asking for a "McConnellsville" ordinance, whereupon that august body in secret session last night voted "No." at the same time they took action looking toward compelling the ladies to stop praying on the streets. I think, however, that there will be no very violent demonstrations made even if they do see fit to pray before some saloon. Some of the saloon keepers say there may be virtue in forbearance, but they can't see it. They begin to look thin and pale; it appears to affect their nerves; they have been looking for the end of it so long that their eyes begin to get sore and they don't see it yet.

The ladies engaged in the crusade here have all arranged their domestic affairs so that in no event will they be compelled to retire from the work for the next nine months to come, or, at least, till the last man gives up. They express a willingness to deprive themselves of all domestic pleasures for that length of time, if by so doing they can close up 27 drinking saloons. They did not derive much comfort or encouragement from the late corporation election. The "People's Ticket," they hoped to see elected in opposition to the regular Democratic ticket, but the fates were against them.

The crusade has something of a depressing effect on business here, we are compelled to admit, but we hope this will soon pass off.—The depression is caused more by the nervous state of feeling pervading the class of people more immediately affected, than anything else.

Building is going on briskly all over the city. The railroad business is greatly increased over this time last year. The B., P. & C. Road is being pushed rapidly along. The track is down to within sight of town on the east, and from here west they are laying as fast as they can place the ties. Trains will run in from the east by May 1st, stopping on the east side of the Auglaize River in East Defiance.

We had two very narrow escapes from disastrous fires this week. On last Sabbath, about noon, as two firemen were passing the residence of Henry Kahlo, Esq., they noticed a very bright fire in the kitchen. Rushing in, they found the wood-work near the stove all in a flame, no one being in that part of the house. In a very few minutes the entire house would have been on fire. The wind at the time was blowing a stiff breeze.

On Tuesday, the alarm was sounded at about 10 A. M., when the residence of C. A. Flickenger was discovered to be on fire. The wind at the time was blowing a gale. This was also promptly subdued. V. V.

April 16, 1874.

Perrysburg.

EDITOR BLADE:—Our village is very much excited throughthe action of the crusaders and the remarks of the men who are urging them to picket saloons. Some speakers have been so indiscreet as to indulge in gross personal abuse of those who have differed from them in sentiment, and the war upon saloons has been conducted in such a spirit and carried to such an extent as to drive from the cause much of the moral support which would be given to a legitimate and reasonable effort to close the saloons. Even Mr. Dunipace, one of our best citizens and most consistent church members, the owner of a fine vineyard, has been thus abused, and the feeling here is wrought up to that pitch which must cause serious alarm to every calm observer of transpiring events.

On Monday night, the law office of F. & D. K. Hollenbeck was egged. It is supposed to have been the work of women; not the wives of saloon keepers, but others. Some attribute this act to the course pursued by the senior member of the firm on the liquor question, and others attribute it to other causes. Such occurrences are exceedingly unfortunate for the good name of our village, but I fear the worst has not yet transpired. Many good citizens have urged the Mayor to enforce the law and prevent further disturbances, by compelling temperance men and women to use legal means for suppressing the liquor traffic, and not longer pursue a course which threatens the peace of our village. One of the speakers at a temperance meeting a few nights since, said they wanted a "row," that he thought a "row" would do them good, as it might serve up the luke-warm. Governed by such a spirit, how can a "row" be avoided, except by the prompt and firm stand of the authorities to restrain those who court a row? LAW AND ORDER.

April 17, 1874.

Seneca County.

FOSTORIA.

Business is dull.—Farmers are busy plowing.—"J. N." the philosopher (?), will make his appearance in Fostoria on Tuesday evening, April 20th.—The Assessors will commence work next week.—The demand for houses to rent is increasing daily.—The Presbytery of Huron, Ohio, met in this place last Wednesday evening.—Benjamin Wells contemplates erecting a brick block on Main street this summer.—The subscription to aid in the suppression of intemperance in this place was increased last Monday night to $28,00.—Fostoria has $7,147.78 cash on hand and no debts. Good enough.

Farmers from the surrounding country report the wheat and clover on clay lands badly damaged, and that the prospects of a crop is very discouraging.—A young man named Snyder had his leg badly broken by a log falling on it last week.—The house of Isaac Good, in the northern corner of this township, took fire from a defective flue in kitchen, last Tuesday afternoon. House and contents entirely destroyed. Loss about $2,000.

TIFFIN.

A five minute April shower took place on Tuesday afternoon.—District Court convened last Monday with Judges Latty, Pillars and Jackson on the Bench.—Judge Lang's house on Market street, is being torn down, preparatory to the building of a new block.—Myers & Brehl began getting out stone for their lime kiln north of town this week.—A harness valued at $40.00 was stolen from the barn of J. D. Loomis Tuesday night. No clue to the thief.—Kelly & Leon's minstrels will give an entertainment in National Hall, Monday evening.—The abutment of the Baltimore & Chicago railroad bridge at River street, was commenced last week.—Miss Allie Westerman, of Bluefield, Mich., has been appointed assistant operator in the Western Union Telegraph office of this city.—A May dance is to be held in Tiffin on the 1st of May.

Gilmore.

EDITOR BLADE:—About one o'clock Friday, a fire was discovered in the stave yard of Becker & Johnson. The wind was blowing a gale at the time. The firemen and citizens hastened to the scene and fought the devouring element inch by inch for nearly three hours. For nearly one hour the whole business part of town was in imminent danger. Roofs of surrounding buildings caught fire in many places, and it was only through great efforts of the citizens by carrying water in buckets and passing it to men on the roofs that the houses were saved. The staves caught fire from the sparks of a passing engine. Becker & Johnson looses about one thousand dollars.

Great praise is due the fire company and citizens generally, for their promptness in saving the village from destruction.

April 15, 1874. CITIZEN.

Defiance County.

DEFIANCE.

Track-laying is progressing rapidly west of town.—Three hundred and eighty cars passed through Defiance, going east, last Friday.—A neat and substantial fence is being erected around the German Lutheran Church property.—Stahl, a agent Whitaker reports business in a flourishing condition.—Store boxes on the corner of our streets have been well patronized during the past few evenings.—The New York Minstrels, from Paulding Centre, gave an entertainment at the Opera House last Saturday evening.—Several young maple trees have been planted in the Court House yard, and the whole yard sown with grass seed.—Defiance Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 will give a grand dance at the Opera House, on Friday evening, April 24th.—Chief Engineer Deatrick has decided to call out the whole Fire Department for parade on Friday evening, April 24th.—The stone work on the abutments and piers of the B., P. & C. Railroad bridge over the Auglaize River will cost the company nearly $40,000.

Genoa.

EDITOR BLADE:—The residence of A. L. Newman, Esq., of the lime firm of Newman & Ford, was burned to the ground at noon Friday. The contents were mostly saved, more or less injured. Insurance on the house of $1,000 only; none on the contents that I have learned. It is supposed that the fire caught from a chimney on the wing part, and it was not discovered until too late to save the building. A strong wind was blowing from the southwest at the time, and only from the fact that the house was on the east side of town a general conflagration must have ensued. A small stable about a hundred rods to the windward caught fire and was burned and pulled down together. We have no protection against fire or means of fighting it successfully.

Temperance is the all prevailing topic just now.

Two women began a crusade a week ago, and are working away at it, mostly on the streets, as the saloon-keepers generally shut their doors against them or leave before they come. The billiard hall proprietor invites the ladies in, and treats them civilly.

As to the result none can speak. The ladies seem determined and the saloon-keepers stubborn.

They were followed to-day by a committee of men, taking the names of those entering saloons.

A mass meeting is to be held this evening at the M. E. Church, to organize a "Gentlemen's Temperance League."

A mass meeting was held last night, to which all the Ministers were invited, but only one was present, who addressed the audience. Pledges of "Total Abstinence are being circulated, also. CLAY.

April 14, 1874.

Napoleon.

EDITOR BLADE:—The two largest saloons in town have surrendered unconditionally. One dealer, who sells liquors as well as provisions, has agreed to sell no more spirits. Crusaders are jubilant. There is a feeling among the Germans that this movement especially means them, that it is in reality a contest of nationality. This feeling has been encouraged by those who know better, but are ready to use every means to prevent the success of the movement.

Last evening a mass meeting was held at the Court House. The exercises consisted of music and short speeches by the citizens, among whom were L. Trowbridge, W. L. Heller, Wm. Sheffield, Mr. High, Dr. J. M. Shoemaker, and Mrs. Welsteel. The Ladies' Temperance Society gave Dr. Shoemaker a vote of thanks for his speech. It is getting to be rather hard work to get a drink of whisky in Napoleon. The "movement" bids fair to be a complete success.

Large quantities of ship timber are being banked here preparatory to shipping.

A hand car was thrown from the track, while going at a rapid rate, by running over a dog. The result was several severe bruises and one fractured skull. At last accounts the dog was still alive. This climate is quite favorable for the development of dogs. In this village, it is estimated, that there are about three dogs to each human, and still people are importing more. MODOC.

April 14, 1874.

Van Wert County.

DELPHOS.

The new Building and Loan Association is in working order.—The new city officials were sworn in and enerted upon the discharge of their duties last Monday night.—The Presbyterian and Methodist churches of Delphos will unite in the celebration of the Lord's Supper, at the M. E. Church, next Sabbath morning.—Messrs. M. A. Ferguson, and Max Woerner, were elected members of the Board of Education last Monday without opposition.

Berkey.

A fire broke out Wednesday morning between 7 and 8 o'clock in the store of R. K. Berkeybile, who, in attempting to put out the fire, had a narrow escape from death. The fire advanced to the part of building occupied by Mr. B. and family. The entire building was consumed. Some of the dry goods were removed and a portion of the hardware goods; the rest of the contents were destroyed. Loss on building and contents about $8,000. No insurance.

A jeweler advertises that he has some precious stones for disposal, adding that "they sparkle like the tears of a young widow."

"The one thing," says Jean Paul, "which a maiden most easily forgets is how she looks—hence mirrors were invented."

A chiropodist announces that he has "removed corns from several crowned heads of Europe."

A picture in Punch's Almanac for 1874 represents a scene in a nursery. A lady is seated in the fire, and a little girl is kneeling before her, while another little girl says: "Maud, please mention I'm so dreadfully tired I can't say mine to-night, but I'll be sure to remember to-morrow."

"Pathrick, dear, come in, and go to bed jist," said the wife of a jolly son of Erin, who had just returned from the fair in a decidedly "how-come-you-so" state. "You must be dhread'ful tired, shure, wid yer long walk." "Arrah! git away wid yer nonsense," said Pat. "It wasn't the length av the way that fatigued me. 'Twas the dreadful bredth av it."

A youth from the backwoods followed a letter-carrier over his entire route in Burlington, Iowa, the other day, watching him open the mail boxes on the lamp-posts, in the vain hope of discovering the secret of making gas.

PIANO MUSIC:

10 Cents a Copy.

Address A. E. SCOTT, Toledo, O.

Send 3 Cent Postage Stamp when ordering No Catalogue given.

LEGAL NOTICE.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER and the heirs, devisees and legal representatives of Abraham Shoemaker, whose names and places of residence are unknown, will take notice that on the 27th day of March, 1874, John W. Fuller filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas county Ohio against them, alleging that he is owner and in possession of the east one half of the northwest quarter of section 35, town 9, range 5, Spencer Township, Lucas county, Ohio, and praying that his title thereto against defendants, and that said defendants be barred from any interest therein. Defendants are required to answer said petition on or before the 27th day of May, 1874.

JOHN W. FULLER.
By BISSELL & GORRELL, his Attorneys.

NOTICE.

The heirs devisees and legal representatives of Jesse Hawley whose names are unknown and places of residence are unknown and William Zoh will take notice that on the 27th day of March, 1874, Frederick Donroos filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas county, Ohio, against them, alleging that he is owner of south 30 acres of west half of northwest quarter section 17, town 3, C. S. R., Lucas county, Ohio, and in possession thereof, and that defendants, who appear to have some interest of record therein, but in fact, have no interest, and praying that they may be barred therefrom, and that his title may be quieted to said land. Defendants are required to answer on or before May 27th, 1874.

BISSELL & GORRELL, Att'ys for
FREDERICK DONROOS.

WANTED—By the New England Copying Company, 500 agents to canvass every town and county in the United States. We pay a good commission; a small capital only is required to start. For full particulars address LEWIS & MORGAN, Managers, No. 81 Summit street, Toledo, O.

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110, 112 & 114 Superior St.,

(MARKET SPACE.)

Are now paying the highest market prices, in cash, for

Hides, Pelts, Wool Tallow, Furs, &c.

☞ Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. Sisal Hide Rope and Plastering Hair for sale.

FOR SALE!

I WILL sell 80 acres of land, on Swan Creek, one mile from White House, Ohio, with 25 acres clear and 15 acres bottom land; partly cleared; balance good timber, for $1,600. One-third down, one-third in one year, one-third in two years.

Also, 20 acres near by, for $20 per acre.

J. C. WALES.

White House, O., April 14th, 1874.

Important to Builders and Lumbermen

WALNUT, Butternut, Cherry, Ash, Whitewood, Oak, Sycamore, &c., &c., kept constantly on hand ready for immediate use, dryed by Beach's High Pressure Steam Process.

All grades and thickness of Walnut, Newells Bannisters, Flooring, Pannels, Wainscoting Coffin Setts, one inch to twelve inch plank; Ash and Oak Flooring and Door Sills, and Red Oak Finishing Lumber.

We are Agents for The United States Lumber Seasoning Company, using Beach's High Pressure Steam Seasoning Process.

☞ Lumbermen and Manufacturers will do well to examine this process, as it is superior to all others in drying wood thoroughly, requiring less expense and time than by any other method.

A. ANDREWS, JR., & CO.,

No. 12 Ottawa St., Toledo

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Gas Fixtures, Gas and Steam Fittings, and all kinds of Plumbers' Material. We make a specialty of Steam Heating Public and Private Buildings. Particular attention given to jobbing of all kinds.

New Photograph Gallery.

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W. E. MCKECKNIE wishes to announce to the citizens of Toledo and surrounding country, that he has Opened a Gallery of Photography and Fine Art at the above place, and has secured the assistance of Mons. O. Hakelier, one of the most eminent Artists in this country. All Styles of Photographs made, plain, or finished in India Ink, Water or Oil Colors. Old Pictures carefully copied. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

TO HORSEMEN!

THE BEST BLOOD IN OHIO.

THE SPLENDID STALLION

Mansfield Golddust

Will Serve a Limited Number of Mares at

OAK GROVE FARM,

(NEAR TOLEDO,)

In Adams Township, Lucas County, Ohio,

At $15 to Insure.

For the Single Leap, $10.

DESCRIPTION:

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST is a Blood Bay with black points, and was foaled in May, 1865. He stands 15 hands high, is well Muscled, very Stylish and Symmetrical in form with fine trotting action. He took the FIRST PREMIUM at two years old, over all others in Kentucky. Took the First Premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1872, over 18 Stallions of all ages, and has taken the First Premium wherever exhibited since he was two years old, being SIX FIRST PREMIUMS IN ALL.

PEDIGREE.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST was sired by L. L. Dorsey's Golddust, he by Vermont Morgan, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury Morgan and he by the original, or Justin Morgan, he by True Briton, he by Morton's Traveler, imported, he by the celebrated English Eclipse, he by King Herod, he by Blank, he by Old Cade. King Herod was by Tartar, his dam Cypron, by Blaze, by Flying Childers. Vermont Morgan's dam was the Chase Mare, sister to Hill's Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan, Harnard's Morgan's dam was Old Bonaparte, he by Bulrush, he by Justin Morgan. Golddust's dam was by the imported Arabian horse Zinzatie.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST'S dam was by the thorough-bred horse, Red Tiger, he by Sir Clinton, he by Sir Charles, he by Sir Archie. Red Tiger's dam was a thorough bred mare by Old Grey Eagle.

Of the dams of Golddust's get, Rolla has trotted under saddle in 2.30 in harness in 2.37, Rosa in harness, at 7 years old, in 2.35. Zilcadie won second money in a 3 year old stake at Buffalo, in 1872, in 2.37, and Fluty won the 4 year old stakes at the same time and place in 2.32. Lucille Golddust has a record of 2.36, while Robby Golddust won the 3 year old stakes at Chicago, in 1871, over all others, and the 4 year old Zilcadie distanced the field at the same time and place, and winning at Kalamazoo, Michigan, the same fall. These are a few of the many fast colts sired by Dorsey's Golddust.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST will commend himself to all who desire first class Road Stock. He is well worth the attention of Farmers and others interested in Good Stock.

☞ Mares will be kept and well-cared for on Reasonable Terms, but all accidents and escapes are at the risk of the owner.

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Hides, Furs, Pelts, Wool,

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Plastering Hair.

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Photographic Engraving.

The subjects suitable for printing blocks, of the kind now to be described, are those known as line and dot subjects, that is, pen and ink sketches, line drawings, engravings, and such like, to the exclusion of objects in pure graduated tint, like a silver print from a negative of a natural subject having a graduation of tint.

A plate of glass is coated with a solution of beeswax in ether, the relative proportions of the two being about half an ounce of wax to ten of ether. This leaves a very thin coating of wax upon the plate, which is still further attenuated by rubbing with a cloth. The object of this waxing is to prevent a too close adhesion of the gelatin coating, to be next applied.

To prepare the sensitive surface, gelatin is steeped in water for half an hour or upwards, until it becomes swollen from the absorption of water; most of the superfluous or unabsorbed water is now poured off, and the vessel containing the gelatin is placed in hot water, or otherwise subjected to heat, by which the gelatin immediately becomes liquified. To this is added sufficient of a saturated solution of a bichromate of potash to render it of an orange color, yet not sufficient to cause the salt to crystalize out and show itself upon the surface of a glass plate coated with mixture. The film is dried and then removed from the glass, which is permitted to be done by the agency of the wax substratum. It is now ready for exposure.

Suppose, now, that a reproduction of an engraving or piece of ordinary print or sheet of music be the subject that is to be produced; a transparency—not a negative—of this subject must have been obtained and superimposed upon the side of the gelatin pellicle next to the glass plate. After exposure to light for a quarter of an hour—or more or less, according to the light and the quality of the negative—this gelatin film is pressed into contact with any handy flat surface, such as glass or metal, care being taken that the surface that was next the negative be placed outside. It is now sponged copiously with, or immersed in, cold water, by which a considerable amount of relief is obtained, the parts corresponding with the black of the original print or drawing being seen standing in high relief, while the whites are sunk. This, it will be seen, supplies the conditions for a surface block to print in connection with type, all that is now wanted being the conversion of the soft gelatin into hard, unyielding metal.

The gelatin relief or mold obtained in the manner described is, first of all, made surface-dry by means of bibulous paper, and is then lightly dusted over with finely pulverized plumbago or bronze powder. A cast from this surface is then taken by means of molten beeswax, which, when cold, readily parts company with the gelatin relief, owing to the intervening sprinkling of plumbago or bronze. This wax cast is then sent to the electrotyper, who, in a few hours afterwards, will deliver a metalic cast, mounted upon wood and ready for working in the printing press. This process originated with Mr. Thomas West, of London.—*British Journal of Photography.*

Japanese Dentistry.

Dentistry is a famous trade in Japan. It is well known that although the Japanese possess fine teeth, they dye them black, and, whether from this custom or from the use of wooden brushes, they lose them very early in life. To us it seems that their tooth brushes should receive most of the blame, as they consist of tough wood, pounded at one end to loosen the fibres. They resemble paint brushes, and, owing to their shape, it is impossible to get one behind the teeth. As might be expected, there is an accumulation of tartar which frequently draws the teeth. Their process of manufacturing false teeth is very crude. The plates are made of wood, and the teeth consist of tacks driven up from under the side. A piece of wax is heated and pressed into the roof of the mouth. It is then taken out, and hardened by putting it into cold water. Another piece of heated wax is applied to the impression, and after being pressed into shape, is hardened. A piece of wood is then roughly cut into the desired form, and the model having been smeared with red paint, is applied to it. Where they touch each other a mark is left by the paint. This is cut away until they touch evenly all over. Sharks' teeth, bits of ivory, or stone, for teeth, are set into the wood and retained in position by being strung on a thread, which is secured on each end by a peg driven into the hole where the thread makes its exit from the base. Iron or copper tacks are driven into the ridge to serve for masticating purposes, the unequal wear of the wood and metal keeping up the desired roughness. Their full sets answer admirably for the mastication of food, but, as they do not improve the looks, they are worn but little for ornament. The ordinary services of a set of teeth is about five years, but they frequently last much longer. A full upper sets are retained by atmospheric pressure. This principal is coeval with the art. In Japan dentistry exists only as a mechanical trade, and the status of those who practice it is not very high. It is, in fact, graded with carpenters—their word *hadyikyo* meaning "tooth-carpenter."

The Mind's Control of the Body.

(From Dr. Sequard's final lesson.)

Not only anæsthesis may be produced, but the secretions must be very powerfully affected by the influence of the mind over the body. Here we find facts of great importance indeed. There are many facts which show that the secretions of milk may become poisonous for a child from a mere emotion in the mother, and especially from anger.

And if it were not the duty of every one to avoid anger it would certainly be the duty of a young mother who has to nurse a child. There are cases, although they are not common, in which death has resulted; and alterations of health in children from this cause are very frequent. A great many men who have reached an adult age owe their ill health to such an influence in childhood.

Every one knows also, that the secretion of bile, the secretion of tears, and the secretion of saliva are very much under the influence of the nervous system. The purging of the bowels, which depends on a secretion there, or a secretion in the liver, is also much dependent on the influence of the imagination. The Emperor Nicholas tried to see what power there was in the imagination in that respect. Bread-crumb pills were given to a great many patients and, as a result, most of them were purged.

In one case, a student, not of medicine but of theology, having the idea that the word pill meant purgative, looked for "pill" in the dictionary and the first kind of pills that he found there was one composed mainly of opium and henbane, both astringents, and capable of producing great constipation. He wanted to be purged, and took a certain number of these pills, and instead of becoming constipated, he was purged just as he wished to be. [Laughter.]

Vomiting may be produced in the same way. Du Cros, a French physiologist, tells of a trial made in a hospital by a nurse who went around and gave to all the patients a very harmless kind of medicine, and the nurse told them that she was sorry that she had by mistake given them all very powerful emetics. Out of one hundred patients eighty were affected as if they had taken the most violent emetic, and vomited for a long time.

This was not on a very large scale as sea-board every summer. I have no doubt whatever that sea-sickness is in a great measure due to that, and if you could go on board of a steamer with the idea that you would not vomit, I am well satisfied, from experiments I have made, that you would escape a great deal of sea-sickness, if you did not escape it altogether.

One fact I recall is very interesting. A person had crossed on one occasion, a small bay when it was very rough. There was a man playing the violin on the boat. The person I refer to was terribly sea-sick, and vomited a great deal. He had not, of course, made up his mind that he could not be sick. However, the point is that after that he could never hear a violin without vomiting.—[Laughter and applause.]

GOSSIP.

Said a Milwaukee orator: "Go back with me 1,800 years."

There is one thing that don't mind pinching, and that is snuff.

A Maltese fox was recently captured in Chester county, Pa.

A Louisville physician is in favor of compulsory cremation.

If drunkenness can be stopped, who cares if the revenues do get tight?

There are 20,000 northern people in Florida, huxing health and eating oranges.

The wife of the late Cuban President, Cespedes, refuses to believe that he is dead.

A wealthy citizen of Erie, Pa., writes "Eyzuk," when he is supposed to intend Isaac.

The Comptroller of Buffalo estimates $1,412,097 as the amount necessary to carry on the city government the coming year.

Virginia papers say that never since the war has the tide of Northern emigration set so strongly toward that State as at present.

The Canadians have become disgusted with the old English system of voting *viva voce*, and a movement is on foot to introduce the ballot.

A young man, having put a crown-piece into "the plate" in

Farm, Garden and House.

Testing the Vitality of Seed Corn.

Many of those who are obliged to depend upon corn ripened last year will, undoubtedly, experience difficulty in its germinating promptly, for the reason that, owing to the peculiar season, the crop ripened imperfectly. These remarks will not, however, apply to those who, as heretofore advised by the *Western Rural*, have saved their seed in the Autumn. We do not hesitate to say that, in those sections of the country where, from any cause, the corn has not ripened as it ought to have done, there may be trouble in the germination of the seed.

To test the seed, therefore, we advise that those in doubt shell from various ears more or less of the kernels. Mix them together and, counting therefrom ten or a dozen of the grains, plant them in a favorable place for germination. Note how many of the seeds planted grow readily. From the percentage which grow, an estimate may be made of the proper number to drop in each hill, in planting the field, to ensure a stand.

Another plan for testing seed corn is to examine the general appearance of the grain. If it break from the cob, presenting a black appearance at the point of attachment, and, if it leave the cover and filament with the cob, it is probable, but not certain, that the seed is not sure. It may germinate slowly, or it may not germinate at all, according to the conditions under which it is placed. It is safe to reject such as seed. On one side of the kernel, and that side lying toward the tip of the ear, will be found a groove or indentation; at the bottom of this, and next the surface, and covered with the pellicle or skin, will be found the germ of the future plant. If the grain be bright, and if, upon raising this, the germ be found to be of a bright straw color, inclining to white, plump, clear and bright, and of a distinct shape, not wrinkled and shriveled, the indication is that the germ is good; but, if otherwise, if it be dull, shriveled or imperfect, throw the ear aside.

Another test is to break the ear through the middle. If it breaks brittle, and the cob is bright and firm, and the grains firm, the probability is that it is good. The two conditions between good and bad may be easily discovered by breaking an ear that you know to be good, and examining it in comparison with one that you suspect to be unsound.

Thus, a person with a little experience, may easily select sound from unsound corn from the crib. Nevertheless, we now advise, as we have before done, that this plan of selecting seed be not depended upon another year. It is far better and cheaper in the end to select the seed at the time of ripening; hang it in an airy place to dry, and thereafter keep it dry; and if hung over a gentle smoke to dry, so much the better. The smoke will not injure the corn, but it will tend to render it unpalatable to the horde of insects that always lie in wait to prey upon it when planted.—*Western Rural.*

Flax Culture.

Your correspondent G., on page 168, (March 12), asks for some instruction as to raising flax, time to sow, and the manner of harvesting, threshing, &c. In this locality it has been our practice invariably to sow at the last quarter of the moon in May. For one acre, one bushel of perfectly clean seed is plenty. Sow evenly; to do this, sow both ways, taking a still time when there is no wind. Be careful not to fill your hand too full; otherwise you may lack seed at the cross sowing. The land should be a sandy loam, that was planted to corn or potatoes and well manured the previous year, and kept clean from weeds; plowed fine and smoothed evenly with a fine-toothed harrow; then sowed as directed and covered with a light brush. The time to harvest is when the bolls are well filled and begin to turn yellow. Pull and keep the butts even; tie up in small bundles; set up in small stooks; and when perfectly dry, draw to the barn and put away in the stables adjoining the barn floor, threshing at some time before your second harvest comes on. Have your barn floor swept perfectly clean: take a five-pail iron kettle or a barrel; place it in the middle of your barn floor, and set the boys to whipping the bound bundles over the edge of the barrel or kettle, keeping the buts even; throw the threshed bundles out in your yard, and if it rains on them before spreading, all the better. Rotting by spreading is our practice. (We have never tried water-rotting in ponds.) Draw out on a smooth, dry meadow, well protected from stock of all kinds; then commence spreading on the upper part of the meadow. One man to unbind and "handful" out, and one man to follow and spread are sufficient. Keep the buts even and spread smoothly; no lapping on one gavel or row on another is allowed. When rotted nearly enough, turn over the gavels with a pole eight or ten feet long, running it under the tops and turning it over. If grown for seed, we get twelve bushels from a bushel of seed sown. When rotted enough, rake up in good sized bundles and bind; keep the buts even and drawn to the barn on a very warm day; pack away over your barn floor under the roof.

A word as to "getting out flax," as they call it here. When March comes, have your "break" and "swinging board" and "swingling knife" ready, and go at it (a dry day is best); unbind and "handful out," and let the sun shine upon it a little. Finish it all if you can this month. A barn full of flax and no hay the first day of April is rather a poor sign in this locality.—*Berkshire County Gentleman.*

Pruning Vines in Spring.

We have always recommended the month of November or December as on the whole the best time in which to prune or trim grape vines. But if, for any reason, they have been neglected, it is better to do it now than not at all. Dr. Fisher, in his admirable lecture before the State Board as appears in the Secretary's Report, p. 297, says on the point: "It is entirely immaterial whether you prune them one time or another up to the time of commencing growth."

There is another very foolish direction given, and that is, that you must prune your trees or vines at a time when the wood is not frozen. It makes no possible difference whether the wood is frozen or thawed. It is all sheer nonsense, this idea that gets into the public prints and is perpetuated without any rhyme or reason. The vines, to be sure, if pruned in the spring, will bleed; there are two or three weeks in which the grape vine bleeds from a recent cut, but they will stop bleeding: they will all begin to bleed about the same day and stop about the same day, and, as far as I can see, it makes no possible difference whether you prune them at one time or another. This experiment of mine was conclusive to me, and I have not gone any farther in that direction. I have pruned a whole trellis, and there would be a running stream of sap, but in a few days that would dry up, and the vines started just as early and made just as much and as strong wood and carried just as large a crop the next year as any others. Now, do not say "it makes no difference, and therefore I will not prune my vines now, but wait until next June"—and then wait. That won't do. I supposed that cutting off the wood after the shoots had made the progress they would by that time, would check the growth of the vine, and I have no doubt that would be the case with a tree and with grape vines grown under some circumstances. If I prune a tree severely just after it has leaved out, as a general thing it will not make any growth that year; but the pruning of a grape vine grown as here directed is so severe that there is still a preponderance of roots to make it up. I should not want to prune a vine after it had commenced leaving out, but up to that period one time is as good as another."—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Training and Driving Colts.

The warm days of spring usually put the youngsters of the family in mind of breaking or training colts. The animal passions are aroused in those who have seen them subdued by literally breaking their spirit, but not in those who have been taught that gentleness and patience are the most potent powers in subduing any of the domesticated animals. If the animal has been handled from the time it was a colt, it will usually submit to the bitting harness quietly. It may then be turned into some safe yard, and allowed to wander about at will for an hour, care being taken at first not to check the head too high, but slightly above the natural position in which it is carried; or it may be exercised for a time at the end of a fifteen foot cord or strap, until it be somewhat tired. It may be checked up more and more each day, being gradually compelled to carry its head higher and higher.

When it will walk or trot at command, or even before, the colt may be hitched alongside a steady old more, and driven. If frightened, it will, if the driver keeps calm, soon recover, and usually proceed quietly enough; and, whenever it does so, it should soon thereafter be taken from the harness. As soon as it overcomes the sense of fear at being harnessed, it may be put to light plowing by the side of a strong, steady horse, giving the colt, of course, the long end of the drawbar.

Whatever the provocation to anger, the driver should keep cool. At least, do not get angry until the colt has forgotten the cause of the anger, if it consumes the whole day; for, when both horse and driver get angry at the same time, the two-legged brute is almost sure to give the quadruped a partial lesson by teaching it its own strength, and the lesson will never be forgotten. Patience and firmness are the powers that can make a horse or mule subservient to man.

If the horse be a fine one, or likely to become valuable as a driving horse, it should never be put to drawing heavy loads at all, but must receive a very different training from that practiced on the ordinary farm horse. Its education, however, like that of any colt, should be commenced during the first winter of its life, and should proceed thus up to the time it is two years past. Its real training should be commenced by exercising in the biting harness, driving in a light vehicle beside a steady horse, never on long journeys, but only sufficient to harden its flesh and induce muscular development.

At three years old, and until it is four, it should be driven with exceeding care, only enough for exercise, since this is a critical age for the colt, for the reason that it is the period when the second dentition takes place, and as a consequence, the young animal cannot eat hard food so well as at a more advanced age. Indeed, all young horses should be used carefully, until they are six years old, and no horse should be put to fast and exhaustive work until after that period. If properly used until this time, they will increase in stoutness, ability and speed until they are ten or twelve years of age.

April Duties.

It is about time to be getting the garden ready to set out fruit trees. Ain't you sorry now that you didn't set out a few pear trees, a few cherry trees, a few currant bushes and such like, ten years ago? The quicker you set about it the better. Turn over a new leaf. Look out for the future and let the dead past take care of itself. If you made a mistake ten years ago, correct it now. Go on with the ploughing as soon as the land is dry enough to crumble down in the furrow. Clean out all ditches and drains. Go over the pastures and the mowing lots with the beetle or maul and scatter all the droppings of cattle. See that the seeds so soon to be needed are on hand and all right. Fork over the manure under the barn. The finer the compost the better. Mix up manures and keep things stirring. The hens ought to be set now or else your chickens will be late, and it's the early chickens that pay best. Set two or three hens on the same day, if you can, and then you can put two or three broods together and so save the time of two or three mothers. Set hens on the ground, or else put three inches of earth or a sod under the eggs. Fill up the month with April duties and pray for a blessing on the opening season. —*Thomas's Old Farmer's Almanac.*

Black Leg in Calves.

One year ago this spring, we had a yearling attacked with what is commonly called Black Leg. She was, when found, unable to stand; was lying on her right side, and seemed to be in great agony. She was instantly bled. Next we put half a cup of black pepper in a bottle, adding a pint of water, giving it to her immediately. In the meantime we dispatched our hired man to the village (one mile distant) for half a pound of saltpeter, half of which we gave her on his arrival, putting it in a piece of white tissue-paper and putting it down her throat. In two hours from the time we discovered her she was apparently as well as ever, with the exception of being somewhat weak. She had been kept rather high during the winter, had run to grass about two weeks and was in excellent order. We have since ascertained that bleeding and giving saltpeter is a reliable remedy in the dairy regions on the west side of the Catskill Mountains. I believe Black Leg in most parts of the country is considered incurable. This is what prompted me to write upon the subject, having frequently heard it remarked and have seen it so stated in some of our agricultural papers.—*Ed.*

The Final Scene in the Senate.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The closing scenes in the United States Senate on the finance bill, reported in yesterday's dispatches, were among the most disgraceful ever witnessed in that body. The minority, after having been beaten at every point, and when they saw that the hour had come for the passage of the bill, betrayed an uncontrollable rage, and indulged in language utterly indecent and unbecoming. Mr. Schurz "felt humiliated as an American citizen" that the majority in the Senate had ruled. And so do we feel humiliated that he should be allowed to stand there and misrepresent Missouri, and insult the body of which he is a member. Other Senators of the minority threatened a veto of the President to arrest the legislation that has taken place. While Mr. Sargent, of California, most vicious and ridiculous of all, reminded the Senators victorious in the vote that there were men enough in the Eastern States and on the Pacific slope to curb the West and Southwest and perhaps thrash out of them their mischievous and obstinate financial dogmas.

The King of Ashantee carries umbrellas which require the united strength of four men to open. They are composed of rich damask, edged with golden fringe.

Miscellaneous.

From Chambers' Journal.

LIVINGSTONE.

It is finished! We shall gaze upon that dauntless form no more;
The dust that once was Livingstone alone shall reach our shore.
He has perished where no aid was—not a kindred spirit near;
Not a word of friendly counsel to salute his dying ear!
Perished, with his hopes unsated, and his works still incomplete,
Africa's burning sky above him and her deserts 'neath his feet!
Who may say what tender longings filled his lonely heart at last?
Thoughts of home and well loved faces, visions of the sacred Past!
Yet we may not mourn the end that fitly closed so grand a life,
Nor begrudge him rest so welcome, wearied with a glorious strife.
He has fallen as falls the soldier, scorning to the last to yield;
Fiercely fighting, still unconquered, prone upon the battle field.
Not for him the gradual falling that the feebler nature knows;
Not for him the slow decadence which from meaner purpose flows!
His to labor ever onward in Humanity's just cause;
His to stride the lonely path where Duty led without a pause;
His amid the forest wilds to dare an ever-present death;
For the welfare of his fellows to expend his latest breath.
Never in the blaze of battle was a truer hero seen,
Mid the swoop of hostile squadrons and the sabre's blinding sheen.
Such a life and such a death shall wreathe a glory round his name
That shall brighten unborn ages, and illume the scroll of Fame!

Thurlow Weed on Temperance Agitation.

In a letter to the New York *Tribune* on the 6th, Thurlow Weed gives a brief history of temperance agitations in this country. After making reference to the reformed drunkards of Baltimore, who were mechanics, and who started the Washingtonian ball, he says:

But this auspicious movement was soon overthrown. The temperance question was seized upon by a different class of reformers, who not only "twisted" it out of its original channel and purpose, but soon ran it off the track and into the ground. Not content with seeing mechanics and laborers rescued from habits which involved themselves and their families in a common ruin, they substituted a crusade against "Temperate Drinkers," in place of a reform which converted drunkards into sober men. In the Reformed Drunkards' labor the laws of charity, kindness, and affection were observed. In the warfare against Temperate Drinkers the spirit of bitterness and denunciation was resorted to. State and county temperance societies were organized, in which "total abstinence from all that intoxicates" was demanded. Ultra temperance men concerned themselves very little about the thousands who were poisoning and brutifying themselves with bad rum and worse whisky. Their anathemas were hurled at the temperate drinker. In 1832, the great champion of ultra or impracticable temperance, as the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society, boldly and recklessly charged, in a printed document, that every victim of either sex to that fearful scourge, cholera, was either an intemperate or temperate drinker of alcoholic liquors. This unfounded and cruel accusation was soon followed by a step which brought discord and strife into our churches. The Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society avowed its determination to exclude wine from the communion table. While that crusade was in progress a simultaneous movement was made to induce the passage of laws prohibiting the sale of liquors and wines. Maine yielded to the pressure. Massachusetts and Connecticut partially succumbed. New York was the scene of contention for several years. All these extreme measures were carried forward at the expense of real temperance. Where prohibitory laws existed drunkenness still more abounded. The evils of intemperance, like other vices incident to human nature, can be greatly diminished but not wholly eradicated. The zeal, persistence, and expenditure which have been devoted to the extreme and impossible, wisely and practically directed would have immensely mitigated the evils and averted the miseries of intemperance. But as was foreseen by the thoughtful and reflecting, the warfare upon temperate drinkers, the crusade against sacramental wine, and the cry for Prohibitory law, came either to an ignominious end or are but feebly and spasmodically urged. Meantime, intemperance has made and is making hearts and households sad and desolate, so much so as to provoke a movement by the women of our country alike spontaneous, magnetic, and extraordinary. Of that movement, emanating from the highest and purest sympathies and emotions of the human heart, I can neither speak nor think but with profound and intense respect and admiration. It is a movement of those who are happily described as "Heaven's last, best gift to man"—a movement in defense of their children, and with the hope of reclaiming their husbands, their fathers, and their brothers. It was nobly conceived, has been courageously prosecuted, and I should rejoice to see it crowned with success. Nor can I bring myself to utter a syllable calculated to embarrass or discourage the generous women who are endeavoring to rescue their homes and their hearths from the blight of intemperance. I have simply indicated the rocks and reefs upon which the cause of temperance was, in former years, wrecked, for the information and guidance of temperance pilots of the present day.

Engagement of Minnie Sherman.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* relates the following:

Another engagement announced is that of General Sherman's daughter, Minnie, to Mr. DeHaven Fitch, and it is a real love match. The day before Miss Sherman left London her uncle, Commodore Alden, was prevented by some duty from going with his neice to the Crystal Palace, as he had promised, but that she should not be disappointed, he told her he would send one of his officers to go with her—a special protege and favorite, he said. So Mr. Fitch presented himself at the appointed hour, and the two young people went off together. He joined the party at dinner, and in return for his courtesy to Miss Sherman, Commodore Alden invited him to accompany them to the opera. Miss Sherman was to sail the next day, and both she and her new friend regretted that their acquaintance should end so soon. But when she reached her steamer, lo! he was on the deck before her, and although there was no suitable accommodations for a cabin passenger he took his chances and sailed with her. Doesn't that sound like a sweet old fashioned story. She is a pretty, unaffected girl who so charmed Prince Arthur, of England, during his brief visit here four years ago, that he sent her as a princely souvenir a delicately wrought locket with her monogram traced in superb diamonds. At the ball given for him he asked Miss Cox, daughter of the then Secretary of the Interior, to dance with him; she said she was engaged already, then he asked for the next waltz, and she told him her parents did not approve of her dancing round dances. Still undismayed, he returned a third time to ask for a quadrille and again Miss Helen excused herself saying her father had sent for her and she could not stay any longer. Was there ever such a sturdy little Republican? Like her mother, Minnie Sherman is a devout Catholic. Indeed, rumor consigned her to a convent not long ago, so the announcement that she will wear a bridal and not a vestal veil is a welcome bit of news to her friends. I hardly think the jolly General would like to see a daughter of his a nun. He told somebody not long ago "He was sorry there was never any dancing at his house, for he liked to see the young people skootin' round."

Contents of an Ohio Mound.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Mr. S. A. Bell, of Plainville, brought to our office on Saturday some pieces of wood almost carbonized into charcoal, a number of fragments of bones, evidently those of young children, and fragments of teeth, back and front, which must have belonged to the mouth of a child; and also a rodent animal's tooth, which had obviously been worn as a neck ornament. They were found last week under an ancient mound, which was removed for the purpose of building the approaches to the Newtown bridges. They lay in a large bed of coal and ashes, which already indicated that the fire had covered a space of twenty-five feet in diameter. That it must have been a very hot and long-continued conflagration was evident by the hardness and color of the ground and remains which had been affected by the heat. When the fire has burned out the coal and ashes had been raked together in a heap from four to ten inches in depth. From this heap the pieces of bone in the collection shown to us have been picked out. Among the discoveries were a skull which had escaped complete combustion, but had been flattened down by the weight of the dirt above it, leaving its character plain and distinct, however. Close beside it lay three front and four jaw teeth, seemingly unaffected by the fire. Most of the other bones lay promiscuously among the ashes. The number of victims was evidently large, and were all those of children. It seems quite certain that the little ones were the victims of some superstitious rite akin to those practiced by the ancient Canaanites in honor of their god Moloch. The mound beneath which the remains lay buried was of medium size, and was composed of materials transported from considerable distance, and from very many points and localities. Each variety was carefully deposited by itself, and the difference between the materials was so great that their respective characters were clearly distinguishable."

Mixed Relationship.

It is reported that there is a family in this city, who were a day or so ago reunited, husband and wife, after being separated for some time under very singular circumstances, indicative of a state of morality decidedly "loose." A certain married man, living in the Southern part of the city, some time since eloped with a certain named woman who lived near. To console himself, the husband left alone took the other man's deserted wife home to cook his dinners for him, etc. After some months the runaway husband returned to visit Patterson, and the first one he met was the man whose wife he had taken. It was then and there mutually agreed that the exchange of wives be a permanent agreement, all hands seeming to be pleased with the new order of things. So the first mentioned man returned with the good news to Camden to tell his new partner about it, when to his horror he found that she had eloped with another man. This was worse than ever. He returned to Paterson mourning the loss of all his wives, when he was met with open arms by his own legitimate wife, and they made up and agreed to live together again. And to make the matter all right, what should happen in two or three days but the arrival of the other man's wife begging to be taken back again, the man with whom she had eloped to Camden having eloped from her. And so they are all living now together as they originally were in legitimate marriage. It is about as mixed up a case as we ever heard, and what is more strange about it is that it is all true, and the parties are now living in this city, the reunion referred to having taken place only a week or so since.—*Paterson Guardian.*

Wholesale Destruction of Geese by Lightning.

The Sutter *Banner* of March 28th says: On Monday, the 16th inst., an almost incredible occurrence transpired in the northern part of Sutter and the southern portion of Butte counties. On that day, just before sunset, a large thunder cloud came up, apparently from the northeast, accompanied by an unusual amount of chain-lightning. First a small amount of common hail fell, and then followed sufficient snow to whit n the ground. As the hail began to fell and the lightning flashed, thousands of wild geese, which were in the ponds of shallow water which exist in that locality during very wet winters, suddenly rose up in a great flutter, as if many hunters had discharged a volley among them. They went up and up, apparently to rise above the fearful cloud. It was nearly dark, and those who saw them rise thought no more of it until morning, when they began to find dead geese and hear of hundreds being picked up by the neighbors. One man picked up on his farm all two horses could haul, for their feathers. Their heads were badly torn and their split into fragments. Many of them had the feathers of their backs crisped and burnt and their bodies bursted open. The portion of the country thus affected was about a mile and a half wide and reached several miles into Butte county. The terrific lightning in this cloud was witnessed by people on the Honcut in Yuba county and in the central portion of this county. The thunder was heard twenty miles distant.

Letter from a Saloon-Keeper.

The keeper of a saloon in a country town, who has been visited for sixty-six consecutive days and whose place has been blockaded for ten days from 7 a. m. to midnight, writes as follows:

In all the eight years I have been engaged in the business I have never had better times or enjoyed myself better than during the past few weeks. In fact, I am doing a more profitable business than ever before. I sell nothing to be drank on the premises; house orderly and surrounded by pleasant and smiling ladies. I never enjoyed better society or half so much of it before. The singing is good. I love good music. Praying my mother taught me to do in early life. There is one elderly lady in town who is truly gifted in prayer, and I must say that did the State of Ohio offer a premium for the best prayer I am sure this lady in McArthur would "carry off the palm." I would not like to have the ladies discontinue their visits to my place of business. Come, come ever!—some of you, at least. I am a widower of thirty-five years and some of the ladies are not married. Some young widows have been calling and I have been slyly told that I am good looking. I don't like to talk much about myself, but did any one ever see a widower that would object to being called good looking by a pretty unmarried lady. I am sure that some of my callers are good looking and I think they would make good wives. Now, who can tell where or how this will end?

Why a Child Loves Sugar.

The craving of children for sweets is well known to be one of the most imperious of their appetites. It has reference probably to that ceaseless activity which characterizes the age of childhood. It may be that sugar performs in their systems the part enacted by fatty substances in the bodies of adults. As it undergoes oxidation—is burnt up, circulating with the blood—it may be the source of the power which enables them to keep in motion from morning to night. Besides this, it is known that it renders easier and more perfect the digestion of the albuminous food upon which their growth depends. In respect to these offices it is, therefore, nearly essential to their well-being. And yet how strong, for generations, has been the prejudice against sugar! Under what difficulties, and in the face of what discouragements and protests, have our children obtained the luxury!—*Home and School.*

Crop Items.

Florida has strawberries as large as pears.

Potatoes bring $2.50 a bushel at Pontiac, Ill.

Minnesota has 28,370 farms under cultivation.

Wheat all through Southern Michigan promises an abundant harvest.

Farmers who ought to know predict the largest kind of a crop of fruit in the Southwest this year.

Seed oats are in demand in Georgetown, Ky., at from 70 to 75 cents per bu. Corn commands $2.50 per barrel.

Two thousand pounds per acre is the average yield of hops in Oregon. The area devoted to this culture is about 150 acres.

Up to this time the merchants of Opelica, Alabama, have sold 40,000 bushels of seed oats to planters in the surrounding country.

Uncle Sam has under cultivation, at Mare Island, 270 acres of wheat, 20 acres of barley, 65 acres of alfalfa, and 47 acres of wild oats.

Corn is selling in Nebraska at 15 to 20 cents per bushel, and is used as fuel. The enterprising citizens of that State are going to turn the corn into corn starch.

The grist mills in California number 269, with 341 run of stone; 198 of the mills are run by steam, and 71 by water power: and all of them produced 1,880,201 barrels of flour, and crushed 230,214 bushels of corn into meal.

During the late pleasant weather grasshoppers have been hatching out in Martin county, Minnesota. As an experiment six quarts of earth were placed under a stove, and several thousand hoppers were hatched out. After being subjected to twenty degrees of freezing they were thawed out as lively as ever.

The Agricultural Department has issued a circular to all its correspondents in the Southern States, asking for information relative to the use of Paris Green and other poisons in destroying caterpillars. It is stated that the total loss by the cotton caterpillar sometimes amounts to $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 in a year.

New Orleans *Times*: "From the Plaquemines *Sentinel* we learn that a very heavy rice crop will be planted this spring in the parish of Plaquemines. The breadth of land to be sown will be much larger than that put under rice culture last year. This will include several large sugar plantations that have lain idle for several seasons; while on several such plantations the cultivation of sugar-cane will cease and the ground be sown to rice. The same change is noticed in other sections of the State."

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

A Boston lady is in Bombay writing letters.

"Siamesed" is North Carolina for getting married.

Mrs. J. R. Walker, of New Orleans, is writing the life of the late Captain Fry.

Miss Georgia Snow has been nominated by the Governor, for Territorial Librarian of Utah.

Miss Watson, of Ironton, Mo., parts her uncle's hair in the middle. The last time, she included his brains in the operation, and did it with an axe.

"I'm afloat! I'm afloat!" screamed a young lady of powerful lungs and fingers to match, as she exercised both at the piano. "I should think you were," growled an old bachelor, "judging from the squall you raise."

Before the stout Princess Mary became the Princess of Teck, her friends tried to get up a match between her and Victor Emanuel. He came over to see her, and after the interview exclaimed, "Why, she would sit on the seven hills of Rome at once."

If a Brahmin dies, his wife dons a garb either all white or all red. As these ladies of Bombay marry when seven or eight years of age, they are not infrequent widows at ten, after which they are forced to remain single and do the drudgery for the household.

A Hasty Yet Satisfactory Marriage.

A young lady of Alabama visiting in Memphis, was lately walking along the streets with a young gentleman, when he jokingly proposed to step into a church hard by and get married; the young lady assented, and started toward the church. When the young man saw that she was disposed to humor his joke, he backed down and acknowledged himself beat. Proceeding still further, they met a mutual acquaintance, a bachelor business man, and the lady's companion told him business how she had backed him out on on the matrimonial proposition, whereupon business remarked to her, "You can't back me out," she answered, "Yes I can." The parties laughed and chatted a little, when they started off to get the license, each supposing the other would give it up; but the document was duly procured, and the matter began to look serious. The next thing was to tie the knot; at length a preacher was found; by this time both parties began to draw long breaths, but neither would give up to the other. They entered the church, and the preacher pronounced the words that made them husband and wife, and there was no flinching from the vows; neither would take a "dare," and the result was a marriage, without any subsequent desire for a divorce. It would be a wonderful relief to many a timid swain, if this daring business were a thing of more common occurrence.

A Diamond Sale in Paris.

Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

The sale of Mlle. Duverger's diamonds drew together an immense crowd at the Hotel Drouot the other day. It is a shame that Paris has no better place for public sales, for the Hotel Drouot is badly arranged, and too much cut up and divided into separate rooms to accommodate the masses of people which the announcement of a great sale usually brings together. The jam at the Duverger sale was perfectly terrific, and, as usual, the greater number of the persons present had no intention of buying, but were brought thither by mere curiosity. The magnificent necklace which contained 27 large diamonds of the purest water, was the first article sold. It was not disposed of in one lot, but was divided into fourteen, which produced the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand francs. The ear-rings, which were composed of two superb solitaires, with pendants each formed of a single pear-shaped diamond, were sold for seventy-five thousand francs, while a single large rectangular diamond brought fifty thousand francs. The most beautiful of all the ornaments is to be sold to-day. It is a brooch formed of a large sapphire set in diamonds, and with a sapphire pendant. This superb trinket is said to have cost 200,000 francs ($40,000). Who would not be a French actress? The oldest part of the sale was the disposal of the morocco and velvet cases which had once contained these sparkling treasures, and which, in several instances, were stamped with the coat-of-arms of the noble or royal donor. This lot was sold to an old clothes vender of the Rue de Provence for the sum of sixty francs.

Miss Cary's Lovers.

A New York letter says: Victor Maurel, the baritone, whose splendid singing and magnetic presence have gained him greater fame in this country than ever Stanley won, sailed for Europe to-day. He had a farewell dinner, at which all the principal singers of the Strakosch troupe, Aimee, and other musical celebrities were present to bid him adieu. It is hinted, by the way, that the reason Mr. Strakosch concluded to dispense with Maurel's services was that a strong attachment was springing up between the baritone and the contralto of the company, Miss Annie Louise Cary; all of which, if true, Miss Cary may be forgiven, inasmuch as almost every young woman in New York is in love with Maurel. But the trouble was, if the gossips may be believed, that the hard managerial heart of Strakosch has had for a long time a very tender feeling toward Miss Cary, and so he thought 'twere better that Maurel should breathe the air of la belle France! It has been *on dit* for weeks that Strakosch and Miss Cary had other than operatic engagements, but that lady has been engaged by Madame Grundy so many times that I should prefer Miss Cary's word for it rather than Madame's.

A Singular Marriage.

About thirteen years ago, one Silas Silsbe, having formed an attachment for another mans' swife, quietly bought the woman of her husband, giving him in consideration a gun and a watch. Ever since, the woman in all respects has been a faithful wife to Silas, and to all appearances they have been as happy as the majority of married people; they have a son twelve years old. Lately a protracted meeting has been held in the neighborhood, which has awakened the conscience of Silas, and as a result he became dissatisfied with the condition of affairs at home. He frankly told the woman that he could no longer consider her his wife, nor treat her as such, unless they were lawfully married. Accordingly Rev. Mr. Gates was called to the residence of Silsbe and in the presence of the twelve-year-old son they were united in marriage.—*Geneva, N. Y., Courier.*

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News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States on the 13th delivered the very important decision of that court in the case of Tapoan, collector, vs. the Mechanics' National Bank, of Chicago. The case was brought to test the question whether or not a State can tax shares of National Bank stock. The Supreme Court holds that a State has the right to tax such shares.

Senator Carpenter introduced a resolution declaring in favor of Cuban independence, and the strictest neutrality between the United States and Spain. The resolution creates considerable excitement in diplomatic circles and in the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

There is an animated correspondence going on between this Government and Spain relative to the recent arrest of Dockery in Havana. Dockery was engaged in taking testimony in the case of an embargoed estate in Cuba, under a regular commission from the Spanish American Mixed Claims Commission. It is claimed that the arrest is in direct contravention of the treaty between Spain and the United States.

The Committee appointed to present to the President the petition signed by about 2,500 bankers, capitalists and merchants of New York, asking him to veto the Senate Finance bill or any other bill tending to inflate the currency, discharged their mission on the 17th. Besides the committee, there was present Senators Carpenter, Logan, and Ferry (Mich). Cyrus W. Field presented the petition. A. A. Low, in his address, said they wanted a veto to avert what they regarded as the most disastrous blow to the credit of the country, and was followed by S. S. Chittenden.

The President, in reply, said he had watched the progress of the bill through Congress with more interest than he had any other measure before that body since he had been President. He had, at all times, been entirely free in expressions of his views, and was always opposed to expansion without redemption, and in favor of free banking, accompanied with such legislation as would carry out the pledges of Congress and the party in the direction of a resumption of specie payments; but he had to look at this matter a little different from the view of the committee. They show very well what they want, and may imagine, as he might, were he a citizen of New York, that the whole country want what they do. The President continued: The Chairman of a similar committee from Boston called on him on the 16th. If he ever could be in favor of inflation, it would be from the effects of such arguments as that gentleman advanced against it. But that position was unlike the one of this committee from New York. The gentleman from Boston, in behalf of those whom he represented, started out with a condemnation of what he (the President) had always believed to be right, speaking as if he were wrong. They opposed the purchase of United States bonds with a surplus from the United States Treasury, and if he had acted as the Boston committee wanted him to do, he would have kept such surplus in the Treasury until there was not a greenback in circulation.—These bonds were purchased at his own direction. Another argument used in the Boston memorial was that the issue of greenbacks was of doubtful legality, and was to be deplored, and had to be sustained by the bare majority of one in the Supreme Court as a war measure. In conclusion, he repeated that his views on this question were already known as against inflation, and opposed to the breaking away from the redemption of pledges.

The House Committee on Railways at a meeting on Friday, authorized General Hurlbut to draft a report in favor of the construction of a double track freight railroad from the Mississippi Valley to tide water, at or near New York. The Committee have taken considerable testimony upon the cost of transporting grain over such a road. The evidence shows that it can be moved for 15 cents per bushel from Chicago to New York, and at a corresponding rate from other points in the Mississippi Valley.

There is increased excitement here on the currency question. It is said the effect of the bill now before the President will be to withdraw thirty million dollars from Wall street and distribute it in the West. Two agents are here from New York endeavoring to get the bill vetoed, or obtain legislation neutralizing the effect of Scott's amendment. Altogether, there is more talk about currency than anything else.

Bertholdi, the French Minister, and Postmaster-General Creswell, have agreed upon the basis of a postal treaty between France and the United States, which will establish an international letter rate of 9 cents, or 50 centimes, for each half ounce in this country, or 10 grammes in France. Each country to retain the postage collected thereon, and pay for the transportation of mails to the other. Prepayment will be optional, but the want of it will subject a fine of five cents, or 25 centimes, to be retained by the country of collection. There are to be no postal accounts between the two countries.

The formal ratification of a postal treaty with Japan has been exchanged. The treaty provides for an international letter rate of 12 cents per half ounce, but it is not to go into effect until after six months from the time the Government of Japan shall notify the United States of its readiness for the withdrawal of our present postal agents in that country.

THE EAST.

The Brooklyn Presbytery has re-affirmed its decision that the preaching of Miss Smiley in Rev. Dr. Cuyler's Church, was in violation of the injunctions of the General Assembly.

At Philadelphia, April 15th, two hundred of nine hundred men in Dixon & Son's saw mills, began a strike to compel the re-employment of a man discharged, on the ground that he was intimidating workmen, in order to make them join the secret order of the Knights of Labor.

At New York City, April 16th, at a meeting of some bankers, capitalists and merchants, to consider what action was necessary to represent the feeling of the business men of New York to the President regarding the Senate bill for the expansion of the currency. Peter Cooper was called to the chair. A petition to President Grant was read, which is signed by Brown Bros. & Co., Henry G. Stebbins & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., Samuel B. Ruggles, and about 2,500 others, including a majority of the presidents of banks. The petition says they appeal from their own judgments to the language of the most eminent statesmen in the Senate and House of Representatives in 1862, in justification of their plan; that a further issue of greenbacks, under existing circumstances, without a warrant of necessity, will inflict a stain upon the honor of the Republic and impair confidence in every future pledge and promise given in its name.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has been voted six months' leave of absence to be spent abroad or at home, the congregation to pay all traveling expenses.

Henry Ward Beecher has declined the six months leave of absence voted by his congregation. He says he does not need it now, and when he does he will take it.

At Elizabeth, N. J., April 16th, Rev. Dr. Thomas Carleton, late of the Methodist Book Concern, died at his residence, aged 66.

A dispatch from Brest says: "The steamer L'Amerique foundered during the violent tempest on the 14th. She was abandoned when on the point of sinking. An Italian ship, which saved the largest number of those on board, and arrived to-day, brings 40 passengers and 14 of her crew. The Norwegian vessel, which saved 30 more of the passengers, also arrived here. An English vessel, with the remainder of the passengers and crew, is expected here, though she may have gone to some port on the English coast. The passengers write in praise of the conduct of Captain Rousseau, of L'Amerique, who, they say, was cool and brave throughout."

The reports of small-pox prevailing on Blackwell's Island, turn out to be the result of a conspiracy among the friends of Wm. H. Tweed, on and off the island, to save him from being subjected to the discipline of the other convicts. Two convicts confess that their eruptions were caused by the application of croton oil. The orderly of the hospital has been dismissed, and to-day a full investigation will be made with a view to present all concerned to the grand jury.

Announcement is made that the Lehigh Valley railroad company have completed a contract for the construction and equipment of the road from Minatitlan across the Isthmus, to Santa Cruz, a distance of 145 miles, the work to be finished by the 1st of August, 1876.

The Mayor of New York has received a telegram from Mayor Mitz, of New Orleans, asking for a contribution from the citizens of New York for the relief of many thousand families in Louisiana threatened with starvation by the overflow of the Mississippi River and the lower branches.

Alois Molzer, who committed suicide at a hotel in Hoboken, three months ago, turns out to be John Kreisel, who was in the Royal Hungarian State Treasury, and absconded with $50,000 worth of railroad bonds. The owners of the bonds have been suit to recover $20,000 in money and valuables found in the possession of Kreisel at the time of his death.

Sir Lambton Lorraine has declined a public reception at the hands of the New York City authorities with thanks for the compliment. This week the gallant Captain will visit the public institutions, accompanied by the Mayor, Aldermen and other civil functionaries.

The committee of grain receivers, appointed by the New York Produce Exchange, have prepared provisional rules for the grading and delivering of grain, which they have submitted to the Railroads for consideration.

Rev. Dr. Adams, for forty years pastor of the Presbyterian congregation now worshipping at 24th street and Madison avenue, New York, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday.

At Boston, Mass., in the Berkley Street Church Sunday evening over $300 were subscribed for the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi and its tributaries. Several prominent gentlemen met with the Mayor yesterday in his office, and sent a telegram to the Mayor of New Orleans, asking for some definite information about the necessities of the people in consequence of the flood.

THE WEST.

A Chicago special of April 18th, from Kearney, Missouri, gives the particulars of the killing of another detective by the notorious James Brothers. The victim was found dead, covered with blood, in the road four miles east of Elkhorn, Ray county. A card, crossed with blood, was pinned to his coat and inscribed:

"This shall be the fate of all of Pinkerton's Detectives who come to hunt the James Brothers. "JESSE JAMES,
"FRANK JAMES."

A handkerchief in the murdered man's pocket was marked "P. K. Cole."

The Chicago Tribune of April 17, has a special report from the State of Oregon, giving an account of the proceedings of the Farmers' State Convention of that State. It says: The Convention met this morning. All the nominations were unanimous. For Congress, T. W. Davenport, a farmer, and twice a member of the Legislature; for Governor, Thos. F. Campbell, President of Monmouth College, and editor of the Christian Messenger; Secretary of State, J. H. Daugbett, a farmer and ex-President of the State Agricultural Society; Treasurer, D. Beach, mill-owner; State Printer, William M. Hand, publisher of the Mountaineer, Wasco County; Superintendent of Public Instruction, M. M. Oglesby, of Douglass County.

The platform sets forth that there is no hope but in the people to correct the extravagance and corruption prevalent in the State and National Administration. Officials paid by the Government should devote their full time to the Government. It asks for the building of the Portland, Dallas & Salt Lake Road; the improvement of rivers and harbors; the completion of roads already begun. It favors the proper encouragement of transportation companies, corporations, and persons engaged in legitimate business, all under subjection to law; that freights and fares should be fixed by the Legislature; a of return of the salaries State officers to the constitutional limits; the reduction of Clerk and Sheriff fees to a fair compensation for the services performed; for a liberal system of schools; condemns the monopoly in the same of school books; opposed to the State leasing the locks of the Willamette Falls, condemns the act of the Legislature enabling speculators to get large tracts of land to the detriment of settlers; considers personal character the criterion for fitness for office; that the General Government should pay the losses and damages of settlers by the Modoc war. It favors the local option and civil damages laws, and indorses the Grangers' efforts against extortions and monopolies.

The Oregon Statesman and Willamette Farmer of this date hoist the Independent ticket, and the Oregonian will follow suit to morrow. One-half of the press will indorse the ticket. The meeting was enthusiastic. Every man avowed an honest purpose, to adopt a declaration of principles and present a set of candidates that would command respect and votes. There was no log rolling, wire pulling or cross lifting, but earnest determined men consulting the best interests of Oregon. Big salaries and unwarrantable taxation in this young State must be stopped.

Mr. Timothy W. Davenport, the candidate for Congress, is a native of Columbia county, N. Y., but has resided for several years in Champaign county, Ohio. He graduated from Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, as a physician, but abandoned the profession soon after emigrating to Oregon in 1850. He was tendered the nomination for Congress last year by the Republican State Convention, but declined as that body had passed a resolution endorsing Senator Hipple Mitchell.

THE SOUTH.

At Nashville, April 15th, a tornado passed over and through the city, from west to east, at 12:30 in the morning doing an immense amount of damage. It struck the city at the fair grounds, passing diagonally through the city, and out by the University and Mount Olivet Cemetery. Its width seems to have been about a quarter of a mile. After passing the fair ground it struck Expositor building and the Maxwell House, seriously damaging the former. The front of the Academy of Music, J. H. Frith's grocery store, Darney's wholesale liquor establishment, and several other smaller buildings near the the corner of Broad and Cherry streets were crushed. The front windows of Hurley Bros., and Hansen & Co.'s four story buildings, near the same locality, were crushed in. The loss will exceed $100,000. Many poor colored and white families are rendered homeless. It is feared there has been serious damage to property and loss of life along its track. The telegraph lines are prostrated all along its course, from Union City to Nashville.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

At London, April 13th, during a hurricane, the 1866 Atlantic cable ceased working. The fault is reported to be about 215 miles from Valentia. As two cables are in good working order, messages will not be appreciably delayed. The land lines between Valentia and London were interrupted by the storm.

At London, April 15, the strike in the cotton mills of Bolton terminated, and the operatives are working on the old terms.

It is proposed to erect a statue of Dr. Livingstone in Edinburg.

A shocking explosion occurred on the 15th, in the coal mine at Dukinfield, Lancashire, by which a large number of miners were killed and injured, many of the latter being terribly burned. Thus far 30 bodies have been recovered, and it is feared many more remain in the mine.

LATER—A dispatch states that forty bodies have been recovered from the mine at Dukinfield, in which the explosion occurred. One hundred miners have been safely rescued. The explosion was caused by naked lights.

At Southampton, April 15, the steamship Malta, with the body of Dr. Livingstone on board, arrived. The Mayor will formally receive the remains at eleven A. M. The people are gathering along the route of procession, merchants are closing their stores, and flags are flying at half mast.

At London, April 18th, the funeral of Dr. Livingston took place in Westminster Abbey, and was attended by a large crowd, including a full representation from the Royal Geographical Society. The Queen and Prince of Wales sent their carriages as marks of respect, and Baroness Burdette Coutts, beautiful flowers.

Cuba.

A Havana letter says: Frederick Dockery, ex-United States District Attorney at Key West, and about the cleanliest individual that could have been sent on any message requiring a deal of tact, has come to grief owing to his stupidity in supposing that he had a right to go about as he pleased. It is said that he came here on a mission from Gen. Quesada, trying to arrange matters with Cespedes in the interior, and fix things so that Quesada could land with an expedition. On the 6th inst., all tattered and torn, Dockery presented himself at the office of the U. S. Consular Agent, in Neuvitas, telling him that he had just come from the insurrection and was desirous of surrendering to the Spanish authorities, undoubtedly thinking that he would at once receive his passport to go back to Key West, the Consul went with him to the Military Governor of the place, and he referred the subject to Gen. Portillo, who ordered that Dockery and the Consul be placed in solitary confinement. Concha ordered the release of the Consul, but approved the court martial to try Dockery as a spy. The Thursday following, the court martial sentenced him to death, and the case was submitted to Gen. Concha, who, it is rumored, intends to spare his life, as a matter of courtesy toward the United States.

ARKANSAS POLITICS.

Gov. Baxter Supplanted by Brooks.

Joseph Brooks, who claims to have been elected Governor in 1872, took the oath of office about 11 o'clock, on the 15th inst., before Calef Justice McClure, and within five minutes from that time took forcible possession of the Governor's office, and ejected Baxter by force.

About one year ago Brooks commenced suit in the Circuit Court of Pulaski county for the office of Governor. About the same time the Attorney General commenced suit against Gov. Baxter by quo warranto in the Supreme Court. That Court rendered a decision that the Courts of the State had no power over a contested election for the office of Governor, and it was generally regarded that the matter was settled so far as the Court was concerned. The Legislature of 1873 opened the returns and declared that Baxter was elected.

Nothing more was thought of the matter particularly, until a few days ago, when the attorneys of Governor Baxter desired that the case in the Circuit be taken up on demurrer, with a view of disposing of the same. An understanding was then had that the demurrer should be submitted and argued next week. On Monday, during the absence of Judges English and Campton, the attorneys of Gov. Baxter, Mr. Whipple, the attorney of Brooks, arose and stated that it had been agreed between himself and the counsel of Governor Baxter that a demurrer to the jurisdiction of the Court should be submitted this week. The absence of Gov. Baxter's attorneys was thought of at the time.

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, when there were but few in the Court room, and neither of the Governor's counsel present, the Judge (Whitlock) announced his decision, overruling the demurrer, and none of Baxter's counsel being present to answer, plead, or move for an appeal; a judgment of ouster was issued and a writ placed in the hands of the Sheriff, and in five minutes from that time an armed band, headed by Joseph Brooks, were in the Governor's office demanding possession. The Governor declined, whereupon forcible possession was taken, and guards placed at all the entrances to the office.

In the meantime, General Cotterson, who claimed to act as Brooks' Adjutant General, broke in the door of the armory in the same building, and took possession of about 100 stand of arms; Adjutant General Strong, of Governor Baxter's guard, refusing to give up his keys, although surrounded by armed men. Gov. Baxter refused to be ejected by force, and some of Brooks' men took hold of him and led him out. Since that time, Brooks has had possession of the State House.

Gov. Baxter has established his headquarters at St. John's College, and it is reported that the State House will be taken possession of. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the city. The following dispatch was sent by the Governor to the President:

"LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 15, 1874.

"To the President of the United States:

"I have been advised by public rumor that in the State Circuit Court for this county, in a long pending case brought by Joseph Brooks for the office of Governor of this State, a demurrer to the complaint was overruled and immediate judgment of ouster against me given. This was done in the absence of counsel for me, and without notice, and immediately thereafter the Circuit Judge adjourned his Court. The claimant has taken possession of the State buildings and ejected me by force. I propose to take measures immediately to resume possession of the State property, and to maintain my authority as the rightful Governor of the State. Armed men acting under the revolutionary movement are now in charge of the Government armory and Capitol buildings. I deem it my duty to communicate this state of affairs to the President. I trust the revolutionary acts may be settled without bloodshed, and respectfully ask the support of the general Government in my effort to maintain the rightful government of the State of Arkansas, and that the Commander of the United States Arsenal at this port be directed to sustain me in that direction. I respectfully request a reply to this communication at an early moment.

"ELISHA BAXTER,
"Governor of Arkansas."

A later dispatch says: "Governor Baxter has taken possession of the St. Johns College, which place he is making his headquarters. Brooks has possession of the State House, which is heavily guarded. It is rumored Governor Baxter will declare martial law, and make an onward movement on the State House to-night or to-morrow. The general sentiment of the people is favorable to Baxter."

About dark Thursday, April 16, Gov. Baxter issued a proclamation declaring martial law in this (Pulaski) county. Simultaneously with the issuance of the proclamation, the Governor marched from St. John's College with his force of about 200 men, down into the heart of the city, and took up his quarters at the Anthony House, placed guards all along the principal streets, completely surrounding the State House with a cordon of sentinels. Several companies of militia have arrived from outside counties, and every train makes additions. There are about 100 to 150 men at the State House, well armed, with two cannon.

The Governor has received a dispatch from Attorney General Williams, stating, in effect, that the United States Government would not interfere. The Governor states this was all he desired, and he promises to put down the insurrection at once.

Last night's dispatches were in error in stating that the Circuit Judge had issued a writ to the Sheriff immediately after the judgment against Baxter. No writ was issued, either then or now. As soon as the judgment was rendered Brooks took the oath of office, and, with a copy of the judgment in his hand, went to the Governor's office and took forcible possession.

Governor Baxter's forces took possession of the telegraph office, placing sentinels at the door, with instructions to permit no dispatches to be sent or delivered without the consent of the officer in charge.

Governor Baxter has just issued a proclamation to the people of the State, reciting the facts in the case, stating it is his intention to retake the State building and establish his authority, and calling on the people to respond to his call. Mr. Brooks has sentinels one square out in front of the State House.

Beyond the tramp of sentinels to be met on all the street corners, everything is quiet. The Mayor has ordered all saloons closed.

At Little Rock, April 16th, during the warlike movements, Colonel Rose, Commandant of the U. S. Arsenal, brought a Company down, stationing them at or near the corner of Main and Fourth streets, and sent word to each side, that while he had no order to interfere in behalf of either party, he was there to prevent bloodshed. The Company returned to the Arsenal at daylight this morning, there appearing to be no immediate danger. Governor Baxter has contracted his lines to the vicinity of the Anthony House, and is now exercising the duties of Governor, making the Anthony House the capitol for the time being. That morning, both the private Secretaries of Brooks and Baxter, applied to the Postoffice for mail matter addressed to the Governor, but the Postmaster declined to deliver it to either party, and telegraphed to Washington for instructions. Governor Baxter has issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
LITTLE ROCK, April 16, 1874.

To the people of Arkansas:

An insurrection organized in the interest of certain parties, disappointed in an attempt to secure the influence of the Executive for proposed frauds in the approaching election, has effected the seizure of the capital, and now attempts to usurp the functions of the government. The momentary success of this insurrection so far as regards the occupation of the building; the political tradition of the American people give to the legitimate government in time of peace, the armed sentries and loaded cannon, which for the moment, support the usurpation within the precincts of the State House, has not been deemed requisite to the maintenance of an organized government. The unexpected and forcible occupation of the building could not, at the instant, be successfully resisted. An aversion to unnecessary bloodshed has for a few hours withheld the arm of the State government from the immediate vindication of its rights and dignity. Forbearance has seemed only to embolden the impudence of the handful of insurgents. Forbearance, therefore, is at end.

General Order No. 1, from the headquarters of the Militia of Arkansas, of date corresponding with that of the proclamation, declares martial law in the County of Pulaski. It is due to the people of the State that the circumstances which have rendered necessary this course of action, be published. At the election of 1872 I was returned Governor of Arkansas, at a late stage of the session of the Legislature chosen at the same time. My opponent, Joseph Brooks, Esq., sought his sole, legitimate and constitutional method of redress, and had been enjoined in the decision of the election by an appeal to the representatives of the people. The appeal was summarily rejected, application was then made to the highest judicial authority in the State, the Supreme Court, for a writ of quo warranto, which should determine my right to the office of Governor. In that case, as in the suit instituted for the office of Auditor of State, the highest judicial tribunal of Arkansas decided that under the supreme organic law of the State the determination of the question of election of State officers is exclusively vested in the Legislature. Public excitement was allayed, and the State settled itself to quiet under an administration which, I trust, has not been unfaithful to its professions or obnoxious to the people.

Meantime, a proceeding had been instituted before a Circuit Court of a county for the possession of the office of Governor. I do not care at present, to comment upon the question of authority of such a court to adjudicate a matter, from the decision of which, the Supreme Court of the State had upon unconstitutional grounds, not merely shrunk, but affirmatively denied its own jurisdiction.

The Pulaski Circuit Court did clandestinely assume upon a demurrer filed in the court, but never submitted it to the court for its action to render a judgment of ouster against the officer, who, for fifteen months had exercised the functions of Chief Magistrate of the State. The judgment was rendered upon the call of the contestant's attorney, in violation of the express agreement of the counsel, that the case should not be taken up in the absence of the representatives of either party; it was rendered, therefore, in point of fact, without the knowledge or even suspicion of the governor or of his counsel, in pursuance of a plot already matured in anticipation of the decision of the Circuit Court, the conspirators forgetting in their haste that no writ of ouster had ever been issued, betook themselves to the room where the Chief Justice of the State, the sole dissenter from the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter, awaited them by previous appointment, and then, armed with the Chief Justice's attestation to Mr. Brooks' oath of office, proceeded forcibly to eject from the State House the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth. Appeal lies, of course, to the Supreme Court of the State, but the Supreme Court has already, in a case involving the point at issue, determined that no court has the authority to decide the validity of the election of any executive officer of the State. It need hardly be remarked that pending an appeal the effect of the judgment of the Circuit Court of Pulaski county is suspended, and that the undertaking to sustain the enforcement of that judgment pending the appeal, is without color of law or moral palliation.

The forcible ejection of the Chief Magistrate from the premises was followed by a pre-arranged and prompt summons to armed desperadoes to bar all access to the State house of its legitimate occupants. Mr. Brooks has issued a paper entitled a proclamation, in which he distinctly announces his intention of bloodshed. The Executive of this State has but one obligation to perform, that to which he is bound alike by his duty as a citizen and his official oath, the authority of the law will immediately and effectively be asserted, peaceably if may be, but asserted in any event. The Government proposes to occupy the Capitol. As Governor of Arkansas, I appeal to the people of the State to support the government of the State against shameless usurpation. Under the solemn obligation of my oath of office, I renew my promise to be true to them. I ask from them the support which they owe to their chief magistrate.

ELISHA BAXTER,
Governor of Arkansas.

In regard to the Arkansas embroglio, the administration will, as in the Louisiana and Texas cases, abide by the decisions of the courts, and expects the contestants to do likewise. The decision in Arkansas is in favor of the Democratic Governor, and of course the Democratic politicians do not raise a series of howls as they did in the Louisiana case, when both the Senate and Federal Court decisions favored a Republican Governor.

Friday morning Judge Whytlock sent a note to the Clerk of the Circuit Court, stating that he had been advised by the Sheriff that it would be unsafe for him to come to the Circuit Court room on Markham street, and requested the Clerk to bring the records up to the State House. Governor Baxter's attorneys were also notified. These gentlemen resolutely declined to pass through Brooks' guard into the State House, where the County Clerk's office is located, to attend the Court. The Judge then moved to the Criminal Court room, just opposite, but the counsel did not attend at that place. Judge Whytlock then overruled the motion to set aside the judgment in the Brooks-Baxter case, and sustained the motion to correct the records so as to show that the demurrer was submitted without the knowledge of Baxter or his attorneys.

The Bar held a meeting on the 17th, and passed severe resolutions against Whipple, Brooks' attorney, for his unprofessional conduct, and also against the Court for its action in the absence of the Governor's counsel.

During the morning General T. P. Dockery was appointed military Governor of the city, and issued an order calling out all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, for active duty. Since the issuance of this order the people have been rapidly enrolling.

An address signed by nearly all the citizens of Little Rock was issued Friday, reciting the occurrences of the past two days, and calling upon the State to come to the aid of Governor Baxter.

Governor Baxter is still at the Anthony House, with guards stationed around it. Mr. Brooks is at the State House surrounded by a large number of armed men, mostly colored. He is fortifying the place, apparently for a seige.

The first arrest was made by the Baxter troops, who arrested one of Brooks' Lieutenants, Friday morning, while passing near the Baxter headquarters, and sent him to the guard-house. Brooks' forces have not apparently been augmented by any considerable number. Baxter's officers are enrolling men rapidly, and the public feeling is generally in his favor. The United States troops occupied a position at the United States Court Room last night, in the center of the city, to preserve the peace, and will occupy a similar station to-night. Baxter's forces have taken possession of the different gun stores, and the arms and ammunition in them.

By an agreement between Col. Rose, Commandant of the U. S. Arsenal, Gov. Baxter and Mr. Brooks, it is understood that neither side will extend their lines, or make any movement which would tend to bloodshed. Gen. G. C. Newton and Dr. Churchill have been appointed Major Generals by Gov. Baxter, and directed to take charge of his militia. Mr. Brooks has commissioned a number of persons to raise regiments in his interest. The city at 8 o'clock on Friday night, presented the appearance of a military camp. Gov. Baxter's pickets are out in all the principal streets, and no one is permitted to pass without permission. He still holds the telegraph office. The State House is surrounded with a heavy chain of sentinels by Brooks. A company of U. S. troops occupy a position at the United States Court room, on the corner of Vine and Fourth streets, and another at the corner of Centre and Third, with instructions to interfere with no one, but to prevent bloodshed.

Postmaster General Creswell, in response to a telegram of the Postmaster of Little Rock, received on the 17th, instructed him as follows: "Letters addressed to Governor Baxter or to Baxter, Governor of Arkansas, should be delivered to Baxter; letters addressed to Governor Brooks, or to Brooks, Governor of Arkansas, should be delivered to Brooks. You will retain all communications addressed to the Governor of Arkansas until further notice."

At Little Rock, April 18th, three hundred men from Pine Bluff, 1,500 from Washington, 100 from Batesville, and 50 from Saline county, re-inforced the Governor's troops. The three hundred from Pine Bluff are nearly all colored men. They came in with colors flying and band playing.

Saturday evening Mr. Brooks issued the following proclamation:

"*To the people of Arkansas:* Elisha Baxter, pretending to be the Governor of the State of Arkansas, on the 16th inst., issued a proclamation placing the county of Pulaski under martial law, and has called, as I am informed, upon the militia of the State to aid him in restoring and setting law at defiance. I am charged by the Constitution and enjoined by my oath of office to see that the laws are faithfully and promptly executed. An attempt to set aside civil law by one who has been adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction not to be the Governor of Arkansas, and at a time when the President of the United States has notified him that he cannot recognize him as Governor until he shall have appealed to the Supreme Court and there had his rights adjudicated, cannot be longer tolerated. I desire to avoid bloodshed and a destruction of private property; but while this is so I cannot sit idly by and see the private property of the citizens of the State taken without compensation by an armed mob, and peaceful citizens hailed and maltreated within sight of the capital. In the interest of peace and good order, I request and command all persons who may have been decluded into rallying to the standard of a pretender, to lay down their arms and return to their homes within 24 hours. If this injunction be disregarded, I shall be compelled to take such measures as will, in my opinion, result in suppressing the disorder and in restoring the peace and quiet of the State. I do not want to be placed under the necessity of proclaiming martial law, believing, as I do, that life and property can be better protected under the civil law; but if my request is disregarded, those disobeying must not complain of what is in store for them, or of the punishment that may be meted out.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand, and have caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the city of Little Rock, this 18th day of April, 1874.

"JOSEPH BROOKS,
"Governor of Arkansas.

"By the Governor.
"EDWARD CURRY,
"Secretary of State ad interim."

A special from Baring Cross, Ark., says reinforcements have been arriving at Little Rock in considerable numbers, mostly reinforcing Brooks. A gentleman named H. K. White, of Pine Bluff, telegraphed to Baxter, Thursday, that he would raise 1,000 men to reinstate him, if necessary. His offer was accepted, and he was ordered to raise and bring all the men he could. He arrived this morning with 120 colored men, headed by a brass band, but on learning the state of affairs, the men declared that they had been deceived, and refused allegiance to Baxter, and demanded to be released and permitted to fight for the cause for which they enlisted. Their arms were taken from them, and they are held as prisoners under guard. Col. Henderson, of Saline county, who likewise responded to the appeal of Baxter with several remits, returned home this evening disgusted with Baxter's leaders and policy.

Colonel Rose, commandant of the United States troops, took possession of the telegraph office on the 19th, and opened it to the public, relieving Governor Baxter's guards. He has one company stationed at the Ashley House, where the telegraph office is located, and has interfered to such an extent with Governor Baxter's military operations, that he can make no forward movement on the State House. In consideration of the fact, Governor Baxter sent the following dispatch to the President:

LITTLE ROCK, April 19, 1874.

"To the President of the United States:

"A few days since, in the absence of my counsel, and at a time wholly unexpected, the Circuit Judge of this county, a court of inferior jurisdiction, reversed judgment in favor of Brooks, against me for the office of Governor of this State, and without notice to me or my counsel, I was at once forcibly put out of the office, and but without any presence of a writ being served on me. All this was done, too, after the Supreme Court of this State had thrice decreed no court in the State had jurisdiction of the case at all, and the Legislature alone had the jurisdiction. At once, on being ejected from the office, I took steps to restore myself, to get possession of the office, and to carry on the Government. The people are coming to my side, and are ready to restore me at once. In making this organization I am obstructed by the interference of the United States troops in displacing the guards from the telegraph office, and now it is apprehended that there will be further interference. Such interference breaks me down, and prevents any effort on my part to restore the State Government, and to protect the people in their rights. I beg of you to modify any order to the extent of such interference, and leave me free to act in this way to restore law and peace as the legitimate Governor of the State. Such interference does not leave me any chance to assert my claim to the office of Governor, in the interest of peace and of those people who are flocking here to my support by the hundreds, and beg of you to move the United States troops back to the Arsenal, and permit me to restore the legitimate Government by my own forces, which I will do promptly if the United States will not interfere. There is an armed insurrection against the legal State Government here, and I call upon you to aid in suppressing it; but if you will not, then leave me free to act, and order out the United States troops without an hour's delay to their own ground, and keep them out of my way. I have been thwarted and delayed thus long, and in fact ejected from my office because of the fact that I had heretofore disbanded the militia of the State. I make this earnest demand to repress the insurrection and prevent domestic violence, under my sense of duty to the Constitution and laws of the United States, as well as the State of Arkansas, and I rely confidently, and have all the time, upon the assurances contained in your letter of September 15, 1873, to prevent the overthrow of any officers authority by illegal and disorderly proceedings. An immediate answer is requested; otherwise bloodshed may be the result.

"ELISHA BAXTER,
"Governor of Arkansas."

Losses at Sea.

The Eagle line steamship Goethe, which left Hamburg on the 17th, for New York, is aground in the Elbe. Her cylinder is broken. A terrific gale has raged in the English Channel the past three days. Many ships, names unknown, have been wrecked, and all aboard lost.

News has been received of the loss of the coasting steamer Tusca, on the 14th ult., by which 19 lives were lost. It seems that she left Valparaiso on the 13th, and when out to sea began to keel, and before she could be righted, capsized. The loss of life is attributed to the panic which seized the crew, two of whom made off with the only boat belonging to the vessel.

Latest information received by the New York Board of Underwriters concerning the steamship Nederlander is to the effect that the situation of affairs is improving. A heavy sea is breaking around the vessel, making it impossible to render her much assistance.

A New York Herald correspondent has had an interview with the manager of the National Line (McAllister,) who strongly animadverts on the ingratitude of the Captain of the Europe, who, he says, was first scared, and afterwards jealous of Mr. Buck, and went on prating about his wounded honor. McAllister says the Company stands by Buck, and has ordered a law suit against Captain Lemaire and the French Company. Buck's statement is substantially as follows: "On signting the Egypt I consulted with Captain Graham, who consented to tow the ship, but the hawsers broke. The barometer was falling. The Europe become unmanageable, owing to the bulk of water in her hold. Captain Graham signalled all hands to return, I reluctantly obeying, not wishing to leave the volunteer crew. I felt sure of saving the Europe, but the French pumps were wretchedly inefficient. After considerable search I found a deck pump stowed in the front peak, which reduced the water in the cargo compartment. When the Egypt was sighted there was every indication of a southwest gale, the water was rising in the ship, and the weight was straining her bulkheads; the water was 18 feet deep in the stoke hole." Everybody speaks highly of the pluck and daring of Mr. Buck.

Mr. Hurst, agent of the National Line, has transmitted to Mr. MacKenzie, agent of the "Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique," the claim of the former company for compensation for transporting and subsisting the passengers and crew of the Europe, and for property lost or destroyed while effecting their rescue and transfer to the Greece. The bill amounts to $16,500, and Hurst states emphatically it would never have been presented had it not been for the malicious manner in which the French company and its officers attempted to slander and traduce the men to whose timely assistance the safety of the passengers and crew of the Europe is ascribed.

More Currency.

From the Cincinnati Times.

A paper setting forth that "the undersigned approve the action of Congress in organizing the re-issue of the $44,000,000 legal tender reserve, and the increase of the National Bank currency," received numerous signatures among our prominent business men yesterday. The names already obtained represent over $10,000,000 of capital we are assured, and business employing more than 5,000 hands. A public meeting, at an early day, is contemplated by the signers of this document. Right or wrong, there is unquestionably a strong popular demand for more currency, in the West and South, and one object of the proposed meeting is to have this side of the question fairly presented, by able speakers, to the Cincinnati public.

The Markets.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Cotton quiet at 17½c for middling uplands. Flour is quiet and in limited inquiry; receipts 14,000 bbls; sales 11,000 bbls at $6.60@6.70 for extra state and $6.6@7.65 for round hoop Ohio. Wheat is steady and in moderate inquiry; receipts 76,000 bush; sales 61,000 bush; 1½@1½c for No 2 Chicago; 16½c for No 2 Milwaukee. Rye is quiet. Corn is without decided change; receipts 170,000 bush; sales 96,000 bush at 61@62c for new western mixed. Barley is limited inquiry and prices are in buyers favor. Oats unchanged; receipts 17,000 bus; sales 17,000 bush at 61@65c for mixed western; 69@69c for white. Pork is firm at $17 for new mess. Cut Meats unchanged. Beef firm. Lard steady at 10½c for steam. Whiskey 93c. Sugar is firm. Petroleum—7½c for crude and 17½c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, April 21.—Flour—The market is strong and prices, about as given, with Fine, $4.00; Superfine, $4.25@4.50; Extra, $5.00@5.50; Double Extra and Family, $7.00@8.00, and Rye flour $5.50 per bbl. Wheat—The market has ruled strong, at improved prices during almost the entire week, is at this time dull, and for some grades a shade off from the best quotations made; with Amber 150@150½; seller June; No. 2 Amber nominally 146@146½; with last sales at the inside; White Michigan Wheat quiet at 170c for Extra, 159½c for No 1 and 149c for No. 2. White Wheat changed hands at 160c for No 1; 156c for No 2, and 138@138½c for No 3. Red Wheat parties were apart for No 1 with 160c bid and 161c asked; No 2 Red Wheat changed hands at 150½c spot and 149c seller May; No 3 Red 146c, for Rejected Red 125c was bid, with sellers demanding 130c; Amber Illinois was offered at 165c for No 1, and 156c for No 2 without sales of either grade. Corn—The market has ruled active, and prices are 1@1½c above the quotations of a week ago, with high mixed at 70½@71½c spot; 71½@72c seller May; 72½c seller June and 73c seller July. Low mixed Corn is fair request at 71½c spot and 71½c seller May. No Grade Corn 70c. Damaged Corn 5c higher than last weeks sales at 71c. Oats quiet at 44½c for No 1; 43c for No 2 and 42c for Michigan. Seeds lower and dull at $1.45@1.50 for medium Clover and $4.40 for Timothy. Timothy, $3.75. FLAX 1½@2c. Millfeed very quiet with prices not materially changed, with bran and shorts at $13 in bulk, $16 and corn meal and chop feed at $27 per ton. Pork quiet at $17 for light and heavy mess and $15 for butts and rumps per barrel. Hams, smoked, 12½@13c per lb. Lard—8c for prime steam and 9½c for kettle per lb. Beef—$10 for light and heavy and $12 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—6½c for rough and mutton per lb. Butter—10@13c for fresh rolls, and 15@16c for fresh keg per lb. Fruits—13@13c for dried apples and 14@15c for peaches per lb; green apples, $3@4 per barrel. Potatoes, 110@120 for Early Rose and Peach Blows per bushel. Eggs, 10@11c for fresh packed for shipment. Beans, 170c for large white; 170c for small, and 160c for white navy per bu. Poultry—10@12c for chickens, and 10@14c for turkeys dressed, per lb. Whisky 93c. Cheese, 10@12c. Onions, $4.50 per bbl for large yellow. Pine Lumber—Cl